The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XII. No. 48. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903 PRICE TWO CENTS

## WHERE ARE WE AT?

### DANIEL DE LEON ANSWERS THE QUESTION BEFORE WORKMEN.

**The Importance of the Working Class Understanding Their Merchandise Character, and the Tactics Necessary to Remove It.**

Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 23.—The workingmen of this city had the privilege yesterday of listening to a very instructive address, delivered by Daniel De Leon of New York. Dahmen's Hall was well filled and in the audience were many whose faces were new to the comrades.

While the utterances of the speaker, clear, concise, simple and accompanied with apt illustration, could not fail to interest any intelligent workingmen, none paid closer heed than the Party members present. As the meeting lasted for two hours, it would, of course, be impossible to give in a report of this kind anything like a comprehensive idea of what the speaker said. Even a stenographic report, cannot, in all respects, do justice to such an effort. The utterances may all be there, but just as a photograph lacks animation, so does the mere reproduction of words lack that life giving fervor with which they were uttered. However, in the hope that our account of a few points made by the speaker, may not be without worth to other comrades, we make this report.

Comrade De Leon's topic was: "Where Are the Workingmen At?" The speaker, in opening, laid great stress on the importance, nay, the prime necessity, of the worker understanding the company in which he is placed by the present social system. That company consists of things animate and inanimate, such as cattle, hogs, corn, hair pins, pig iron—in a word, merchandise. An article of merchandise is anything customarily bought and sold for profit.

The worker is in the merchandise category because, embodied in his being is the one thing that he has to sell, and, if unable to dispose of it, he must perish and die. That one thing which he has to sell is his labor power—power or ability to work and produce things. Under the present social system that labor power has qualities peculiar to all other forms of merchandise, and its price, that is wages, is controlled by the identical laws that control the price of pork, shoe strings, etc.—the law of supply and demand.

In support of the assertion that labor power is merchandise, the speaker drew attention to the importance of language as revealing the social conditions under which certain words and expressions were formed. We read and speak of the corn market, the stock market, the shoe market, and other merchandise markets, but who ever heard use made of the expression "railroad president market"? To use such expression is meaning less, because the thing does not exist. There is no fact behind it. But we have the expression: "Labor Market," and the term is defined in the dictionary. It is a well known technical term expressive of a generally recognized fact.

One hundred years ago, to have used the term: "Labor Market," would have expressed no more meaning than to use the expression "railroad president market" to-day. They had a potato market, a pork market and other markets then, but labor power was generally used by its owner for his own benefit and was not offered for sale as merchandise. The hand tool of those days, which made men practically equal, has been supplanted by the gigantic machinery of to-day, requiring in many instances thousands to operate it. He who is not the owner of such gigantic tools must sell his labor power to him who does own them.

In all markets, the buyer ever seeks to pay as little as possible, while the seller endeavors to get as much as possible. In no market, save one, can the buyer dictate the price, not only that, but lower the price, by increasing the supply of the merchandise he wishes to purchase. That exception is the labor market. For instance, if fifty men, working ten hours a day, can, with improved machinery, produce as much as one hundred men did before without such improved machinery, fifty men have been added to the labor market, and this although not one more additional worker is on the scene than before.

The inevitable result of this increase in the supply of labor power is the same as an increase in the supply of any other merchandise, the price falls. So long as there is a labor market, through the agency of labor displacing machinery, that market is bound to be ever more and more overstocked and consequently the price is bound to keep going down. It will not go at a jump from one dollar to ten cents, but by a gradual decline it may even go below ten cents. Cooliedom for labor is the acme of capitalism.

No "reformer," let alone capitalist, proposes to take the workman from out the company of hogs, soap-fat and other merchandise, and place him in the category of human beings. Socialism alone proposes this. That wherein Socialism differs from all other plans of "social reform," and, which really constitutes the corner stone of the Socialist edifice, is, that under its dome the worker ceases to be a merchandise. Socialism abolishes the labor market.

When a workman hears a "reformer" descanting on the beauties of "public ownership," let him ask this question: "Mr. speaker, what you say sounds nice, but how are you going to work these things to benefit the people?" Of course, the "reformer" will be delighted to answer the question and ten to one, as his chest swells, he will say: "We propose to operate with labor paid for at the highest market rate!"

The "highest market rate," as we have seen, depends upon the supply of and the demand for labor; the tendency being toward a constant increase of the supply, and a consequent continual falling of the price. No reformer thinks of such a thing as the abolition of the labor market.

The speaker said that every workingman who clearly comprehended the significance of the fact that labor power is a merchandise, and all that hangs thereby, is proof against all lures and seduction thrown out by the capitalist class.

With regard to middle class efforts to utilize the working class, the speaker said that while they might make a noise they were about as effective in their conflict with capitalism as the guns of the Venezuela fort that reached five hundred yards, while the men of war that peppered that fort could shoot at a distance of two miles.

Showing how the ruling class always endeavor to run the revolutionary current into the ground, De Leon touched upon the danger period of revolutionary movements.

The danger period is not, as one might suppose, at the beginning, when the tender plant might be uprooted with impunity. At this stage the ruling class, ever blind, regard the manifestation as of no consequence. Nor yet is it the danger period when physical force is used against speakers and press. Such outrages but serve to water the plant and promote its growth. The danger period is [illegible] when the ruling class perceives that what it regarded as of no consequence has grown until it threatens to overshadow them. Then begins the effort to sap the revolutionary tree and that is the danger period.

The danger period of the abolition movement was not when its Garrisons were ridden on rails, nor when its Lovejoys were shot. The danger period came when the awakened slave holders and the interests subservient to them set up counterfeit abolition movements. This danger was not passed even after Lincoln's election. The appeal to the sword cleared the atmosphere. There was no danger when it came to the clash of arms. The danger lay in the insiduous work of those who, in the pay of the slave owners, posed as champions of abolition.

As the crucial moment approaches every ruling class has tried to avert its downfall by this resort to cunning. In the past too often have wolves in sheep's clothing been able to stay the day of judgment.

In this country we have had "reform" movements and political movements without number, all engineered from the camp that was supposed to suffer by their existence. There has been no more potent means at the service of the capitalists to keep the exploited working class in subjection than the very organization to which the workers pin their faith, their own organization, officered by men from their own ranks, the pure and simple trade union. The leaders of these unions may start honest, very probably do, but ignorant of the very fundamentals of economic science they endeavor to organize and hold for higher prices the perishable merchandise, labor power. Proceeding from false principles to falser action they finally blossom out as cynics despairing of accomplishing anything. They are then ready to seek their own salvation and readily become the willing tools of capitalism. It is vain for the Socialist to point out to such a one the error of his ways. Such a man's interests have changed. His morality has changed, and the only thanks you get from him is "scab" or other epithet. Your duty is plain; unmask him to his following and thus destroy his usefulness to the capitalist class.

Did the rank and file but understand the philosophy of the class struggle, they could not be blinded to the incongruity of the make-up of Hanna's Civic Federation, of which Hanna's "friends," John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers, are members. Told by the Mitchells and Gompers that the interests of labor and capital are one, these deluded workingmen rejoice at the "evidence of harmony" that brings Mitchell and Hanna together.

But, thanks to the Socialist Labor Party, the labor leader, as a bell-wether for the capitalist class, has been losing some of his old-time prestige. Then, too, the capitalist has awakened to a realization of the danger that confronts

(Continued on Page 6.)

## HOW CAN HE DO IT?

### "PROF." MILLS TO BUILD INSTITUTION WITHOUT VISIBLE CAPITAL.

**Man Who Lately Lamented Hardships Endured For Socialism Projects a 1,000 Room House—Must He Do Others To Do It?**

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.—There is a good deal of matter printed in the local press regarding a big venture to be launched by "Prof." Thomas Mills. The question that is asked by those familiar with Mills's condition is: "How can he do it?"

Mills's school, which has just closed in Argentine, Kan., was attended by only fifty-three pupils, and at his weekly lectures in Kansas City, Mo., he frequently stated that "I had to borrow $50 last week," and "my family lived on $2.50 last week," etc. Still he talks of establishing this great institution in Rosedale. How can he do it?

To give the readers of The People an idea of what Mills's "institution" is, the following from the Kansas City Times will be helpful:

"FOR A HOUSE OF 1,000 ROOMS.

"Purpose of Thomas Walter Mills in a Rosedale Land Purchase—Bought 12½ Acres South of the Suburb and Will Build a Socialistic School and Dwelling—Rents to Be $4 a Year Per Room.

"Walter Thomas Mills has made a contract to purchase for $8000 a tract of twelve and one half acres from Mrs. Emma Y. Trickey, at the terminus of the Rosedale street car line. Preparations are already being made for building there for the International School of Social Economy. The school opens the second week in December, by which time the building will be ready for occupancy.

"The tract is partly on a high bluff of limestone, and the material for the construction of the house will be taken from it. The quarrying of the stone has already begun, though Mr. Mills nominally does not take possession until May 1. At that time he is to pay $1,000 of the purchase price. He said yesterday that he already had obtained $600 of this amount, and would pay the entire $1,000 before next Sunday.

"The proposed building will be only one story high, but will spread out over seven acres of ground. The first part, which will be erected this year, will contain fifty rooms. The plans for the completed building provide for 1,000 rooms. These will all have outside doors and windows and will be grouped around a great central court. The building will be in the "old mission" style of architecture well known in Southern California. The ground is to be graded into four terraces, including in this number the part on the street level. A serpentine road 150 feet wide will wind through the grounds from the front terrace and up the easy grades of the terrace. There will be no sairways or halls in the building, though stairs will be built at the base of each terrace.

"CHEAP RENTS FOR SOCIALISTS.

"The first part of the building will be erected on Kansas City avenue, along nearly the entire length of the property, which is 410 feet. As the work proceeds and more room is needed strings of rooms will be built along the side lines of the property on each terrace, making a continuous building one room wide to a distance of 800 feet from the street. From the situation of the bluff it is assured that no street will ever be cut through to interfere with these plans. In the court on one of the terraces between the sides of the building an open auditorium wil be erected, where it is planned to provide leading speakers on economic questions for summer meetings. On another terrace there will be a gymnasium and a playground for children and on the third a workingman's park.

"The building is to be constructed by trades union labor exclusively, and it is expected that nearly all the labor will be contributed. Already the carpentry work is provided for, and a large part of the masonry work. This item, and the amount already assured for students, assures the cost of putting up the building. The house is to be available especially for Socialist workers and their families. For this class of tenants a price of $200 a room for a 50-year lease has been made, and already ten or twelve have been engaged. Two hundred students are expected in the fall, and each of them will pay $50 for the term of twelve weeks which will pay for the room and board as well as tuition.

"'This school is entirely a private enterprise,' said Mr. Mills last night. 'While it teaches socialism it in no way attempts to practice it. I contend that socialism cannot be practiced until the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. there is nothing co-operative or socialistic in the organization of this school. All the contracts are purely personal business contracts, such as might be made by any landlord. It is my scheme, though I'm trying by it to forward the interests of socialism.'

"Not a Socialistic Colony.

"While Mr. Mills's relations with the school show no co-operative features, some of his plans for it have the socialistic spirit. All the rooms are heated from a central plant and a dining room and kitchen will be built large enough to accommodate all the tenants. They will divide among themselves the cost of running the central power plant and furnishing light and heat. Those who use the dining room will divide the cost of the food and of its preparation. The one who choose to employ teachers for their children will pay jointly for these advantages.

"Among the Socialist agitators who have already engaged rooms for their families are Frank O'Hare of New York and Emil A. Stultz, a member of the Socialist party of Germany.

"Mr. Mills says that he will be able to earn enough money from his own work to furnish the building and to make the payments for the ground as they become due. The money received from pupils and from new tenants will pay all cost for instruction, and many well known lecturers, he said, have promised to give their services. The Sunday afternoon classes conducted by Mr. Mills, which have heretofore been held in the Academy of Music, will be held in the auditorium of the old Pepper building, now the University building. This arrangement wil continue as long as the Scientists, who will open the Liberal university there soon, have possession of the building. The subject of the address by Mr. Mills next Sunday will be 'Modern Science and Socialism.'"

It it modern "socialist science" to build something out of nothing? Or are the faithful to pay the expenses? How can he do it? Must he "do" others to do it?

### IN MODERN FRANCE.

**"Cheapness via Capitalist Municipalization."**

Of Glasgow plans, State railways, "Socialist" officeholders in "bourgeois" or capitalist governments, and all such "first steps to Socialism," the class-conscious wage-worker now knows enough to instantly guage and classify their advocates. He knows that under capitalism any industry monopolized by the government must be conducted on capitalist "principles," for the benefit of the capitalist class. He knows that the so-called Socialist who "participates" in a capitalist government becomes necessarily an agent of the capitalist class and therefore a traitor to Socialism. Lastly, he knows that the true Socialist who may be "elected" to an office of any sort by his fellow men of the working class is not sent there to participate in capitalist government, but to oppose it with all his might and in all possible ways, whether in so doing he succeeds or not in forcing his opponents to make concessions and to devise palliatives. He knows all that and much more. Here is, however, another brick of facts and figures which may prove handy to the militant utilitant in his daily fight against all manner of bunco-steerers, the counterfeit Socialists especially.

In France, the manufacture of matches is a government monopoly, employing 676 men and 1,444 women in seven factories, with a capital of 6,248,000 francs (or, in round figures, about $1,240,000).

The average wages of the men are fifty-three centimes per hour, or $1.06 ped ya of ten hours; those of the women are thirty centimes per hour, or 70 cents a day.

The net profits in 1898, on sales amounting to 30,000,000 francs ($6,000,000), were 21,602,000 francs ($5,320,000), or 430 per cent. on the capntal employed.

Again, in France, the manufacture of tobacco is a government monopoly, whose products must be retailed at a stated price by persons officially appointed as tobacconists. There are employed in the twenty factories 1,446 men and 13,674 women, with a total capital of 129,072,000 francs (or, in round figures, $25,814,000).

The average wages of the men are fifty centimes (ten cents) per hour, or one dollar a day of ten hours; those of the women are thirty-two centimes an hour, or sixty-four cents a day.

The net profits in 1898, on sales amounting to 404,602,000 francs ($80,920,000), were 325,597,000 francs ($65,120,000), or 252 per cent. on the capital employed.

Taken together these two industries, employing 17,240 persons of both sexes, with an aggregate capital of about $27,000,000, yielded to the French capitalist government a net profit during the year of $86,722,000, or 320 per cent. on the capital employed—and profits spell "fleecings from the working class."

Yet when the delegates of these workers called upon the so-called "Socialist minister," Millerand, who, "in order to save the (capitalist) republic,'" had accepted the portfolio of commerce in the Waldeck-Rousseau-Galliffet cabinet, he replied that the necessities of the budget did not warrant him in acceding to their demands for an increase of wages!

## BAY STATE

### CONFERENCE OF PARTY MEMBERS ADOPT ENERGETIC MEASURES.

**Movement Reported in Good Condition, Despite Efforts of Hostile Elements—Organizer to Be Put in Field, and Other Beneficial Steps to Be Taken to Promote Organization.**

Boston, Feb. 22.—The State conference of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts was held in Templar's Hall, 724 Washington street, to-day.

The conference was called to order by John W. Ryan, secretary of the State executive committee, at 12 o'clock. Leon Greenman, of Boston, was elected chairman of the conference, and John F. Coyle, of Lynn, was elected secretary.

The order of business proposed by Berry, of Haverhill, was adopted.

The following committees were elected: On resolutions, Ryan, of Lynn; Bresnahan, of Boston, and Walsh, of Lynn; on organization, Young, of Boston; Berry, of Haverhill, and Oldham, of Lynn; on finance, Enger, of Boston; Stevens, of Boston, and FitzGerald, of Boston; on press and literature, Bombach, of Boston; Devine, of Abington, and Nelson, of Boston.

The sections throughout the State reported that the movement was in good shape and that the members were getting ready to carry on active work when the weather became warmer.

Stevens, of Boston, reported that the logical centrists before they got out of movement tried to discourage the members by attempting to get up a fight in Section Boston trivial matters; and when the Connolly meeting came before the section they tried to make a farce out of it, but the loyal comrades got together and made a success of it.

The section had put out 50,000 leaflets in the State campaign and the same number of throw aways. After the State campaign the pure and simples used the Kanglets to try and discourage the members of the section, but they secured 1475 signatures and set up candidates in six of the aldermanic districts, but in two more of them we fell short; eleven names were secured in one and one in another district. We had nearly as many votes in the city election, while the Kangs lost about 5000 votes. Boston is doing good work at present for the press and party and inside of a year will be in splendid condition.

Brown, of Adams, said that there was a hotbed of pure and simples there, but the rank and file was beginning to wake up.

Keefe, of Lynn, reported the section in good condition and that the act of the B. & S. W. U. and Kangaroos in furnishing strike-breakers, had given us a splendid chance for agitation.

Farrell, of Lowell, told of the hard, persistent work Section Lowell was doing to get subs for The People. They had sent in over $6000 in subs since August, 1902. The letter carriers had tried to block them by telling the subscribers if they didn't want the paper to let the postmaster know, but the scheme failed.

O'Brian, of Woburn, said: That the section was holding its own and would have a candidate for representative at a special election to be held shortly.

The following resolutions were adopted and ordered submitted to a referendum vote:

**Resolutions on Fake Socialist Issues.**

Whereas, The members of the working class of the country, though the agitation of the Socialist Labor Party, are beginning to realize that Socialism is the only thing that can permanently better their condition; and,

Whereas, The capitalist class, realizing the danger of having the working class become intelligent as to what Socialism means, through their two decoy parties, the Democratic and fake "Socialist," (commonly called "Kangaroo"), seek to deceive the working class by advocating government ownership, which is, in reality, State capitalism, and does not in any way, seek to destroy the existing wages system, because it would not abolish the army of the unemployed or relieve the intense strain borne by the toilers in their present struggle for existence; and,

Whereas, both of these two parties seek to befuddle and blind the workers to their class interests by presenting these middle class issues, whose object is to side-track the movement for the emancipation of the working clas, which is alone represented, on the political field by the Socialist Labor Party, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party, in conference assembled, calls attention to the fact that a movement that does not seek to abolish the capitalist system is unworthy of the support of the toilers,' and we call upon the working class to give their united support to the Socialist Labor Party to put an end to this competitive system and to inaugurate the Socialist Republic.

**Financial Recommendations.**

The following recommendations were ordered submitted to a referendum vote:

That all members and sympathizers of the party who can afford it at once become contributors to the $1 per month organizer fund, organized by the State committee; and that all others contribute through the purchase of organizer auxiliary stamps, to be sold by sections to members and sympathizers at the cost of 10 cents a week; and that sections be responsible to the State committee for the sale of the stamps.

As a further means of raising finances and aiding the methodical selling and distributing of the party papers and literature, it was recommended that a suitable depot be opened for this purpose, under the control of the State committee, to be known as Massachusetts Branch No. 1, of the N. Y. Labor News Company, that literary agents and purchasers of literature be requested to place orders for literature, printing, etc., through this agency, and that said agency be authorized to transact any other business that may be sanctioned by the State executive committee. That in furtherance of this project we solicit the moral and financial support of the Scandinavian Socialist Club.

**Socialist Club.**

Whereas, The Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston has donated to the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party the sum of $150, which money was given primarily as a loan for the purpose of fighting the attempt of the allies of the capitalist class ("the Kangaroo Socialist party") to keep the name of the Socialist Labor Party off the official ballot; and

Whereas, The Scandinavian Socialist Club has proven by its acts in the past, such as the running and assisting the party in running entertainments, fairs and picnics for the benefit of the organization and the party press, to be one of the best and most zealous working organizations in the interests of the movement that the party has ever had in the State of Massachusets, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party in mass conference assembled, extend to the Scandinavian Socialist Club a hearty vote of thanks; and be is further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Scandinavian Socialist Club and also to each of the party papers.

**Trade Unions.**

Whereas, The emancipation of the working class depends upon the solidarity of that class, coupled with a thorough understanding of the class struggle now raging in capitalist society; and

Whereas, The political situation is nothing more or less than a reflection of economic conditions, and

Whereas, The working class organized under the banners of the American Federation of Labor, Knights of Labor, American Labor Union, and all other pure and simple trade unions, are kept in ignorance of their true class interests and are kept divided among themselves in the interests of the capitalist class, as was evidenced in the Boston teamsters' strike, where one part of the working class, such as locomotive firemen, engineers, trainmen, switchmen, etc., assisted in hauling cars loaded by scabs, as is now being illustrated in the shoe trade, where the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is strenuously endeavoring to force worse conditions upon the shoe operatives in the interests of the shoe manufacturers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in mass conference assembled, recognizing that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the only bona fide economic organization that continually battles for the interests of the workers upon the principle of the class struggle, heartily indorses the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and urges upon all members of the party and all wage earners to become affiliated with this organization.

**Organization Recommendations.**

The following recommendations were accepted and ordered submitted to a referendum vote:

That the State be divided into several agitation districts, in each of which some city of town shall be a base of operations for an organizer in the work of organizing the several localities.

The following cities were selected: District 1, Taunton; district 2, Worcester; district 3, Springfield; district 4, North Adams; district 5, Haverhill; district 6, Boston.

That the Socialist Labor Party place permanently on the road a competent organizer, whose duties shall be to organize sections of the party and locals of the S. T. & L. A., to canvass the several towns and cities and, when unable to organize either sections or locals, but can obtain some two or more names, he shall report these names and addresses to either the secretary of the S. E. C. or the organizer of D. A. No. 3, or D. A. No. 19, according as these persons may be willing to join the party or Alliance. He shall canvass for the party press and do such other work as the S. E. C. may direct. He shall be under control of the S. E. C. and shall have his salary fixed by it.

There shall also be an organizer to work in Greater Boston.

The party shall also act in conjunction with the Scandinavian Socialist Club in putting an organizer in the field to push the Arbetaren and to organize the Swedish workers into the Socialist Labor Party.

J. F. Coyle,
Secretary Conference.

## "UNION" LABOR PARTY

### IT HAS REALLY ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

**Declarations of Principles Prove It to Be a Capitalist Organization—"Socialist Influence Nil, as Usual—Schmitz Given Back Seat.**

*Special to The Daily People.*

San Francisco, Feb. 2[illegible] [illegible] now as if the State Union Labor [illegible]y has really arrived in California. [illegible] series of conferences with delegates from the U. L. P. of ten or twelve adjoining towns are being held alternately in Oakland and San Francisco. At the last session the foundation of a State party was actually laid. A declaration of principles was adopted and a resolution decreeing that the party shall neither fuse with nor accept indorsement from any other political party, was passed.

The declaration of principles is short and sententious. Its indorsers recognize certain inherent and natural rights, among which are "life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, etc." They fear that the means of production and distribution are passing into the hands of a few. They "therefore declare it to be the unalterable purpose of the Union Labor party to secure industrial freedom."

This expression, "industrial freedom," was once supposed to have a socialistic significance, but it has been bandied about between the Kangaroos and the pure and simple leaders until it has been battered out of all recognition. Now, in the mouth of the bogus Socialist, who grasps at it as an excuse for enrolling himself in the union labor ranks, it is absolutely meaningless. In the above quoted "Declaration of Principles" it defines itself clearly, however, as the right to scramble for higher wages.

It is interesting to note the complete absence of "Socialist party" influence in this convention, as well as in all the many and various labor conferences held in this state during the past few weeks. The "boring from within" process carried on with so much fervor and religious zeal has met with the usual result.

Another noteworthy fact in the State conference is the silence of Mayor Schmitz, and the corresponding prominence of Michael Casey, formerly of the Teamsters' Union, now president of the S. F. board of health. The breach between the Casey and Schmitz factions of the U. L. P. in this city is widening fast, and Schmitz is losing ground. It seems improbable now that the illustrious "labor mayor" will receive the nomination for governor promised him so enthusiastically by the U. L. P. only last year.

### BELMONT'S "SACRIFICE."

Belmont's statement that he will not oppose the suggestion made by R. Fulton Cutting that the city "buy back" the franchise for the operation of the subway from the corporation headed by himself, is not to be taken as an indication of Belmont's willingness to sacrifice the capitalists he represents for those of the municipality. It simply means that the purchase can be accomplished if the sum offered is favorable to himself and associates. It may be taken for granted that the price offered will have to contain a profit that will appeal to the selling capitalists as "immensely satisfactory" to them. Thus will the city be held up again. First, it borrows the money to build the subway from Belmont's "coterie of capitalists" at a high rate of interest. Then it makes contracts with the same "coterie" for its construction, at a handsome profit to them. Not satisfied with that it turns the franchise for the operation of the tunnel over to them at a nominal figure and on easy terms. And now it is proposed to "buy back" that franchise—at a figure, no doubt, that will put millions more into the pockets of that "coterie of capitalists," and, by the issuance of more bonds at a high rate of interest for the purpose, make that "coterie of capitalists" the real and the city the nominal owner of the subway. This, we are told, is "municipal ownership." Capitalist ownership, it should be called, for that is what it rightly is.

# THE DIFFERENCE

The Socialist Labor Party seizes with joy the opportunity, long looked for to present in parallel columns, as it does below, its own answer, made nearly a year ago, and the answer of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, only now made to the question, What is the difference between the two?

The below documents, placed in parallel columns, will materially aid the thinking reader. They will aid him to determine——

Who it is that is careful and accurate in allegations of fact, so as to render them subject of verification, and who it is that utters allegations of fact in so vague a manner as to render verification impossible;

Who it is that reasons, and who it is that seeks to ram down conclusions without verifiable premises;

Who it is that "slings mud," "vilifies," "abuses" and "bluffs";

In short, which of the two parties it is that has a Cause it respects, has sense enough to respect the public and, consequently, deserves respect and confidence, and which of the two it is that assumes a posture of contempt for the public, and, consequently, betrays a Cause or purpose that is underserving of confidence.

[From the New York "Worker" (Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party organ) of January 4, 1903.]

## TO NEW READERS

### A STATEMENT ABOUT THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

**For the Benefit of Those Who Have But Lately Become Interested in Socialism Attention is Called to Certain Important Facts.**

We are frequently asked by new comrades to explain the difference between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. We learn from a study of the election returns that many new Socialist voters, who had no intention of endorsing the peculiar methods of the S. L. P., have been misled by its most inappropriate name. A statement on the subject is evidently needed.

The party which The Worker supports is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York on account of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an entirely separate and hostile organization. The similarity of name renders it only the more important that the distinction be made clear.

The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer of 1899. The minority faction, led by Daniel De Leon, was adjudged by the capitalist courts to be entitled to the use of the old party name, and that name it still holds and abuses.

This Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and less than 50,000 (many of them through misunderstanding) in 1902.

The leading question of party policy (it may even be called a question of principle) which was at issue in the split of 1899 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leon held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their separate fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unions and went so far as to organize rival unions to scab upon them.

Since the split while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions; the extent of the vituperation, sophistry, and brazen falsehood which has been devoted to these unworthy objects by De Leon and his followers can hardly be imagined by those who have not closely followed their record.

The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confusion, and disappointment among new Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and treats the propaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter.

2. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dictate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks the works for the destruction of the trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the existing ones.

3. We regulate our internal affairs by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Socialists;

(Continued to column 3.)

(Continued from column 1.)

the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and dissent from his views is punished by suspension or expulsion.

4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argument and appeals to their intelligent interest and their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff."

We would not, of course, question that the majority of the members of the S. L. P. are honest men and Socialists. Most of them are either misinformed or blinded by fanaticism. They are learning, one by one, and either leaving the S. L. P. or being forced out of it. But the S. L. P. as an organization, takes its whole policy from De Leon; and, without asserting that he is a capitalist agent, employed to breed dissension in the labor movement, we do say that his conduct for some years has been just that by which such an agent would best serve his employers. The S. L. P. actually plays into the hands of the capitalist class; so long as it follows its present course under its present leadership it cannot be recognized as a genuine Socialist party.

This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves—attend the meetings and read the papers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If anyone candidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction betwen the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in The Worker—should not unwittingly cast their votes or their influence on the other side.

[Note.—The Worker would gladly ignore this question, were it not that circumstances imperatively demand that the facts in quesion should be made generally known. The foregoing matter, or other matter to similar effect, will appear again in next week's issue of The Worker; and thereafter, as long as the need continues, the warning will be repeated at least every three or four weeks. As each issue of The Worker reaches several thousand persons who are not regular subscribers nor party members, such publication will materially aid in doing away with the confusion.]

---

[Extracts from a Socialist Labor Party Leaflet, brought down to date.]

On July 10, 1899, a set of men, called together by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the private corporation that owns the "Worker," of that day, met on the Bowery. Without any warrant of right, they styled themselves the General Committee of Section New York; proceeded to "depose" all the officers of Socialist Labor Party,—national, State and local—; and decreed into their own hands the Party property:—the Party's name, emblem, and English organ, THE PEOPLE.

This little mob then armed itself with clubs, and sought to invade the Party's premises, and take possession. They were expected, and were kicked down and out.

They then proceeded to invoke the aid of the capitalist courts to carry out their plan of taking possession. By an uninterrupted series of final victories in court, the Socialist Labor Party repelled the assailants, and maintained its rights. Its name, its emblem and its press remained in its hands.

Thus, twice roundly beaten on the very fields that the above-named little mob had chosen to fight on—the field of physical encounter on the night of July 10, and subsequently the capitalist courts—, these "Volkszeitung" gentlemen felt cold and lonesome, and, together with their kin in other parts of the country, they rushed to conceal their smallness in the "Social Democratic," which has since adopted the name of the "Socialist," party.

The series of steps taken by the leaders of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party in setting up a party in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, were taken to the tune of "Tyranny!" "Freedom!"

What was the "Tyranny!" that these gentlemen were fleeing from, and what the "Freedom" that they were fleeing to?

The following record of their feats answers the thrilling question:

In 1900, the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Social Democratic party tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In that same year, G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, now a member of the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, joined the deputy sheriffs of his city during the St. Louis street car strike.

In that same year the Social Democrats in the municipal government of Brockton, Mass., voted franchises to private corporations, free, gratis and for nothing.

In the spring of 1901, the Social Democrat, Morris Eichmann, ran for office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, the Democratic, the Citizens and the Social Democratic tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Andrew Holmes, a political jobholder, as street commissioner, by the grace of the Democratic party, ran for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Peekskill, N. Y.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Edward Straub, ran for office in Syracuse on the Social Democratic ticket, and simultaneously figured on the official Democratic primary ballot, and as a delegate to the Democratic ward convention.

In Peekskill, N. Y., Seth Tabor figures as a Social Democrat and is a political job-holder by the grace of the Republican party.

In San Francisco, Cal., two Social Democrats, Everett and King applied to the Democratic mayor for political jobs in 1900, got them and kept them, with the approval of their Social Democratic organization.

In Troy, N. Y., John Foley, a notorious ward heeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy, ran in 1901 on the Social Democratic ticket for president of Common Council, while openly declaring he would vote the Democratic ticket straight.

In 1901, a New York city Social Democrat, Albert F. Hoeltzer, appeared as vice-president on an official call for a "German Tammany Hall" meeting on the West Side, without even provoking the censure of his Social Democratic organization.

In Haverhill, Mass., James A. Carey, Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party

(Continued to column 4.)

(Continued from column 2.)

man, voted a $15,000 appropriation for an armory, declares he would do it again, and his conduct passes even unchallenged by his Social Democratic organization.

In New York city the Volkszeitung, German organ of the Social Democracy, notoriously took money to advertise capitalist political candidates.

At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, 1902, John E. Carty appeared as candidate for town clerk on the "Socialist" (Social Democratic) party official ticket and also on the regular Democratic party official ticket.

At the same election held in the same place, James Farrell appeared as the candidate for warden on the regular Democratic party official ticket and also on the Social Democratic or "Socialist" party official ticket.

At the same election and same place Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. Back ran simultaneously on the official tickets of both the Social Democratic alias "Socialist" party, and of the regular Democratic party for assessor.

In Peekskill, N. Y., at the election held March 4, Seth Tabor ran on the Social Democratic ticket for village trustee, and was endorsed by the regular Democratic party, whose press did all it could to promote his election, and the endorsement was not repudiated by the Social Democratic party.

In Abington, Mass., at the election held March 3, 1902, Charles H. Bickford ran for park commissioner simultaneously on the official ballots of the regular Democratic and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," parties.

In the same town and at the same election, Frank C. Bates appeared as the official candidate on the official ballots of the Citizens and of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party.

At the elections of 1902, E. J. Livernash was a Democratic and a "Socialist" party candidate in the Fourth San Francisco Congressional District.

At the elections in November, 1902, in New Britain, Ct., Geo. W. Klett ran for Judge of Probate on the Republican and the so-called Socialist ticket.

In Mesa County, Colorado, C. P. McCary, Democratic alderman of Second Ward, Grand Junction, ran for Senate on the so-called Socialist ticket.

On November 23, the Marion, Ind., local of the so-called Socialist party was reorganized by the State Committee with one John W. Kelly who, elected to the City Council on the "Socialist" ticket, voted franchises to private corporations. He "had broken no rules" was the argument for Kelly.

In Belleville, Ill., John Wachter, organizer of the so-called Socialist party, is a worker for the Democratic party.

At the spring election of 1903 in Schuylkill county, Pa., the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, fused with the Republican party in the Kline township, and with the Democratic party in Rahn township.

These are but a few of the undeniable facts in the official and unsavory record of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party on the political side. Its record on the industrial side of the Labor Movement cuts an equally broad swath of treason to the working class.

There is no act of infamy committed by the Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas against the welfare of the working class but the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party either shuts its eyes to or applauds. Whether it is the furnishing of deputy marshals to the cigar manufacturers of Tampa, in order to lower the wages of the "Spanish workers"; or whether it is the helping of the employers of machinists to deceive these into believing that they have won a victory; or whether it is the bleeding of the workers for money under the false pretence of keeping up a strike, when the real reason is to support a lot of scamps as "pickets" and "strike committees" long after the strike is known to be hopelessly lost, as in the great cigarmakers' strike in New York city in 1900; or whether it is the base surrender of the miners' strike at the hour of victory by John Mitchell;—whatever the infamy may be that these Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas have in hand, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party and its press stand by them, praise their conduct as a "noble waging of the class struggle," and spew its calumnies at the Socialist Labor Party for fearlessly opposing that scabby pack of Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

Is there any doubt what the "Tyranny!" is that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party condemns in the Socialist Labor Party? Is there any doubt what the "Freedom!" is that that bogus Socialist concern is after?

* * *

The Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party is a decoy duck of the capitalist parties.

The Socialist Labor Party is the sole political organization that intrepidly and unsmashably faces the foe of the working class. It alone is entitled to the support of a serious, honorable and intelligent man.

---

## The Question

## Remains:

## On The

## Charges Made By

## The S. L. P.

## The Bogus

## Socialist Party

## Answers

## ?

---

Consolidation seems bound to let no profitable industry escape. Theology is to come under its direct sway: the various publication offices of the Methodist Book Concern — a multi-million corporation—are to be consolidated.

◆

Germany says she's willing to wait for the Venezuelan payments. As a surrender to the inevitable, this is truly Teutonic in its philosophy.

---

Bishop Potter's lecture on "Right Thinking" looks like a case of the blind leading the blind.

◆

Out West, in South Dakota, some Indian squaws were mistaken for braves and permitted to vote. Many old women in trousers who look like men are permitted to vote here, and no comment is made about it, either.

---

# A DOCUMENT

### On Present Status of the "Socialist," Alias Social Democratic, Party.

The below is not the irresponsible vaporing of a lampoonist. It is the utterance of a national officer—a national committeeman—George E. Boomer, addressing his constituents of the State of Washington. It is his observations gathered at the recent meeting of the national committee at St. Louis, and from observation of his party generally.

This is what he says:

THOUGHTS. BY YOUR UNCLE.

There is one thing for which I am grateful to the Washington comrades, and that is for the honor of being their first national committeeman of the Socialist Party. It may be true that I have not always pleased all the comrades, and I may confess that I have not tried to measure my acts by the applause that might or might not follow. Being a member of the working class, I have necessarily seen the needs of the Socialist movement through working class spectacles, and if I should ever change the view I have held in the past it will be because I honestly believe the interests of my class demand the change.

The first meeting of the national committee a year ago was not marked by any particular important phases. It was simply a getting together of the sentiment of the various States, and the preponderance of working class representation precluded any untoward action that would set the party by the ears.

This year it is different. The last meeting of the national committee will mark an epoch in the history of the working class movement. Previous to going to St. Louis I was, like lots of locals and comrades elsewhere, almost convinced that the meeting was useless and meant unnecessary expense to the party. But now, comrades of Washington, I tell you that no more important meeting has been or will be held by the representatives of any party.

There was hardly a national committeeman but who went to St. Louis prepared and instructed to decapitate the local quorum because of the latter's positoin regarding fusion with union labor parties.

And when we arrived at St. Louis and had gotten fairly under headway, the situation resolved itself into this: Everybody wanting to chop off the heads of the national officers, and yet the committeemen divided by two reasons for doing it, and the line that divided was no less immovable because invisible. The minority, which included myself, felt that the officials should be removed at once for overriding and trampling upon the sentiment of the party against fusion with any party should be held true to working class needs. The other committeemen, and who were in the majority, objected to fusion also, but as the proceedings went on it became clear that they also desired the national officers removed in the hope that they, as representatives of the middle class, might control the party.

I, like a few others, did not see this at first, and after the local quorum had aided us in electing Wm. Mailly as secretary, the quorum was removed in order that "business might go on without hindrance," and from that moment the middle class sentiment reigned supreme. I offer the minutes of the meeting as evidence, and urge a close reading of the same.

Even an effort was made by Mills to reduce the national dues to one or two cents a month instead of five, on the ground that an immediate and immense swelling of the membership from the agrarian element would follow as a result of the reduction. The effort failed, but it wavered in the balance for a few moments in indecision.

I do not wish to question for a moment the honesty of those comrades who supported the faction of which Mills was leader. They no doubt want Socialism as bad as do any of the proletariat, but it is to the ultimate the latter look not for an immediate advance.

I went to St. Louis with the convictions that the great danger that threatened the movement was the fusion with union labor parties. I came away positive in the knowledge that the union labor party fusion, while a perplexing and somewhat threatening figure in the path of our party, is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the overshadowing domination of the middle class that already controls numberless locals and more than one state, and is even now shaping our policy and writing our platforms in a way that leads directly from working class revolution into middle-class reforms.

Conviction No. 2—That the Socialist Party, to be a true representative of the working class, must confine its membership to those who are bona fide wage workers. Made up, as it is, of members who, thought united on the ultimate of our ideal, have yet separate and opposing immediate interests, there must always be contentions and splits as long as an attempt is made to mix or harmonize the conflicting interests. The trades union, no matter how ignorant it may be of the ultimate demand of the workers, is still, nevertheless, a true working class movement, for the sole reason that it confines its membership to bona fide members of the working class.

Conviction, No. 3.—That the Socialist party is at this moment suffering more from the infusion of the middle class than from fusion with the union labor parties. (Please don't say I favor the latter. I am pointing out which of the dangers I consider the greater.) Note attempt of Northport local to induce a democrat, who is a druggist closely connected with the smelter company, to run for mayor in order to win more votes. Note the bitter fight on in Colorado between the bona fide wage workers in the party and the "Crusaders" and the Mills school professors. Note the Utah conditions, in which the middle class practically again control. Note Spokane and the middle class idea that all men, being honest, are entitled to be our candidates whether members of our party or not.

I must remain true to the class to which I belong—the wage workers—and before I will submit to the domination of my class and their interests by another class with opposing immediate interests, I will turn for aid to those organizations which I know are controlled, however ignorant that control may be, by the working class.

Not alone should those in sympathy with the working class, but those not of it, be willing to accept and fight for the ultimate ideal—Socialism— of the working class, but before they come into the party they should show, also, their willingness to stand and fight for the immediate material interests of the working class, with which their own immediate material interests, as members of another class, must of necessity be in conflict.

As I put it to Comrade Gilbert when in Spokane: "The locals in this country are controlled by the farmer element?" "Yes." "Well, if you hold a county convention and nominate candidates for the legislature, those candidates will of necessity, most of them, be from the small farm owning class?" "Yes." "Well, suppose a piece of legislation came up, say, legalizing the formation of unions that the latter may organize the farm laborers and give them a ten-hour day instead of a sixteen or twenty, how will the farmers vote? Will they vote for their own interests or for the interests of the workers? If they can, by legislation, shut off competition from British Columbia and elsewhere and head off the oleomargarine factories, thereby giving them, the farmers, a chance to boost their butter to 50 cents a pound, and eggs to 40 cents a dozen, will they vote for that, their own interest, or for the interest of the wage workers, for which they are supposed to stand, and give them their 10-cent eggs and 15-cent butter?"

The danger of which I speak will not be seen clearly until we elect some of our middle class members, and legislation by them is taken up. Then the danger will be seen, but it will be too late.

Let us not fight a bugaboo, comrades. The real danger is middle class domination of our party.

The covert suggestion of one of the comrades that we change the name of the Socialist Party to "Mills Party" was ill-timed, at least at present. But many a joking jest becomes a sad truth, as we may learn in the future, when the sixty odd graduates of the school, who talk Mills first, school second, and the Socialist Party third, have swelled to several hundred, and are reinforced with Mills' new magazine, "The Teacher," which they will sell in exclusion to all other literature.

Uncle Sam.

## POPULAR PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS

Twenty-five Cents for a Lot

### WHAT TO READ AND THE ORDER IN WHICH TO READ THEM

**Lot 1—FOR BEGINNERS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. What Means This Strike? | 5c |
| 2. Reform or Revolution? | 5c |
| 3. Socialism, by McClure | 5c |
| 4. The Working Class | 5c |
| 5. The Capitalist Class | 5c |
| 6. The Class Struggle | 5c |
| 7. The Socialist Republic | 5c |

*And the Leaflets:*

A Plain Statement of Facts.
Social Effect of Machinery.
Municipal Programme.
The Industrial Crisis.
What Shall We Do To Be Saved?

**The whole bunch for 25 cents, postpaid.**

**Lot 2—FOR STUDENTS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. What Is Capital? | 5c |
| 2. Historical Materialism | 5c |
| 3. Socialism, Utopia to Science | 5c |
| 4. The Mark | 5c |
| 5. Socialism and Evolution | 5c |
| 6. Communist Manifesto | 10c |

*And the Leaflets:*

Is Socialism Anarchism?
Surplus Value.
The Educated Proletariat.
Materialist Conception of History.
Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.

**The whole bunch for 25 cents, postpaid.**

**Lot 3—FOR TRADE UNIONISTS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. DeLeon-Harriman Debate | 5c |
| 2. Tragic Pages | 5c |
| 3. Workingman's Programme | 10c |
| 4. Value, Price and Profit | 15c |

*And the Leaflets:*

Attitude of the S. L. P. Toward Trades Unions.
Manifesto of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.
Union Wreckers.
Old and New Trades Unions.
Workingmen and the Trusts.

**The whole bunch for 25 cents, postpaid**

In ordering the above give the name and number. Cash must accompany orders.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,**
2-6 Reade Street, New York.

## EXCEPTIONAL OFFER!

We will, for a limited period, give to any person sending us ten paid-up subscriptions for the "Weekly People," a copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Paris Commune of 1871," translated from the French at the request of the author by Eleanor Marx Aveling. This book is the only authentic history of this most memorable proletarian revolt, and has always sold at $1.00. Here is an opportunity for the workers to secure a valuable book and also materially aid the Weekly People. A coupon will be found in this issue which must be filled out, and accompany the list of subscribers. Two six months' subscriptions will count as a yearly. We want to give out 100 of these books within the next two weeks. The list of those sending in the coupons will be published in The Weekly of February 7.

Strictly Hand made
BUFFO
TINY SPICY HAVANAS
10,15 & 20¢ Packages
MILD
If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the
E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.
MAKERS
98th Street and First Avenue, New York

## Lissagaray's History of the Commune

### COUPON

Upon presentation, or receipt by mail, at this office, of this coupon, accompanied by 10 paid-up yearly subscribers to The Weekly People, we will give, or mail postpaid, one cloth bound copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune of 1871." This book is the only authentic and reliable history of the most memorable proletarian movement of modern times. The retail price is $1.00 Fill out this blank.

Name.......................................

Address.......................................

*NO COUPON, NO BOOK*

Two Half-yearly Subscriptions will Count as a Yearly

tre

# WILL SOCIALISTS SELL OUT?

## Poverty and Fear of Poverty are the Parents of Crime and Vice

One often hears the question: "While it is true that the old parties are corrupt, what guarantee have we that Socialists in power would not be as corrupt?" This question proceeds from a number of false premises. First, it proceeds from the idea that man is inherently bad. Over this theologic dogma the history of mankind has written in big letters, "it is a libel on man." Any one who comes into intimate contact with men and women in distress must have been struck with their innate goodness. Despite all trials and temptations the irrepressible pressure to goodness and purity asserts itself. That man is the reverse of inherently bad may be judged from the quantity of good qualities that show themselves in the teeth of the most adverse conditions. It is hunger and want, and fear of these, that turn men into devils. To preserve life, they become pawnbrokers, rumsellers, thieves, burglars, prostitutes, cannibals, hyenas. A great Chinese philosopher stated this in the maxim: "Man may be compared with water; water tends naturally down, but by artificial means it may be made to spout upwards, even away above its source, so man tends naturally upwards, but can be lashed by artificial means down, even below source."

The history of our own country is a monumental denial of man's natural wickedness, and a monumental demonstration of the contrary proposition. Read the so-called novels of that illustrious Englishman, Daniel De Foe. His way of preaching history and economics was to write novels, and among these novels we have some of the most valuable historic sketches of our early history "Moll Flanders" is pre-eminently valuable in this respect. From that work we learn how the robbers, petty thieves and prostitutes, were deported to the Virginias, and how with time these "wicked" people, branded though their backs, necks and hands were, became the heads of the colonies, some dispensing justice with uncompromising rectitude, others honorably filling distinguished positions, and the ex-prostitutes leading exemplary lives at unsullied hearths. Hunger and want had turned them into bandits in their mother country, where the avenues to the earning of an honorable livelihood were shut up to them. In the Virginias these avenues were open, and the crime that in the former place covered them all over like leprosy, fell off in the latter as scabs fall from a healed wound.

But the lesson given by our country on this subject does not end there. See what followed. Free opportunities to earn an honorable livelihood had turned criminals into virtuous people. In proportion as these opportunities began to be shut up here, crime sprouted up. This has gone on to such an extent that, so far from curing, our country has become a leading promoter of crime, as much, if not more so, than any other country in civilization. There is more crime committed here now, relatively and absolutely, then anywhere else. The New York Sun once said that it is not difficult to get a man in New York to commit murder for $1.

Nor can we claim that the criminals are furnished to us ready-made by immigration. The immigrants' crimes are mainly the petty ones of drunkenness, or deeds of violence that result from a quick temper. But the large majority of such crimes as imply moral turpitude, the crimes which Dante ranks among the vilest, those that are tainted with fraud, breach of trust, etc., such as expert forgeries, embezzlements, these are mainly committed by our native citizens. No country illustrates better than ours the fact that man would do right if he had a chance, but that poverty and the fear of property will lash man down from his natural inclination.

Another flaw lies in a virtual admission of socialist premises and then, without attempting any argument whatever, escape their conclusions. In the matter of poverty and morals, Socialism proceeds from the premises that involuntary poverty is the result of the present system, which leaves in the hands of private individuals for their private profit the people's machinery of production, without which the masses are held the dependent paupers of the few. Upon this principle it has drawn up its programme, and upon that programme the Socialist Labor Party stands—the collective ownership of the people's machinery of production—land and capital. From the establishment of such a social system the Socialist expects the disappearance of the bulk of the crime and wickedness of to-day. Those who question this conclusion must first show that poverty and the fear of poverty are not the cause of crime; but if they admit that principle, then they must show that the Socialist system would not abolish poverty and the fear of poverty. They must show either of both of these things first, before they are justified in questioning the purity of the future Socialist legislators. Until they have disproved both of the Socialist postulates upon these two points, all doubts as to future purity is a begging of the question.

Finally, the question proceeds from the false premise that Socialism proposes to establish the millenium. Such a notion can proceed only from capitalistically trained brains. The Socialist is an evolutionist. He denies the "standstill" notion of the capitalist philosophy. He knows that the higher the heights of civilization man reaches, the clearer will still higher heights present themselves to the view and draw man toward them. Socialism aims not at an ideal but at a practical, not at a remotely distant but at a near, object to be attained—the placing the people's machinery of production into the hands of the people collectively. This is the programme of the Socialists. Will they carry it out?

Upon what ground could a doubt be based that Socialists will be true to their programme? By what process of reasoning could one arrive at the conclusion that they would, once in power, perpetuate rather than overthrow, the capitalist system? We have it upon the authority of no less a man than John Jay, that, to use his own words, "there were a lot of damned rascals" in our first Federal Constitutional Convention; and yet our Revolutionary fathers never for a moment swerved from the programme upon which they took up arms—"that these colonies are and of right ought to be free"; the abolition of British rule was confirmed, the establishment of the Republic went on as a matter of course. Take the old Republican party. It did not consist of millenium angels, yet the programme that tacitly with many, and expressly with some, animated their campaign was stuck to to a 't.'

And finally, take even these Democratic and Republican capitalists of today. A worse corruption-infected set can ill be imagined; and yet can any one charge them with being false to their capitalist interests? To those interests they yield a loyalty that well deserves a nobler cause—as our working people know from sad experience. Consequently, to imagine that, with the power in their hands, Socialists will betray their programme is a gratuitous assumption. They will carry out that programme the same as all others have carried out theirs, and all the readier because their programme will remove from mankind the tempter—temptation through poverty and the fear of poverty.

# PRIVATE PROPERTY

## IS HELD BY THE GRACE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Attempt to Throw Upon Capital the Sanctity of a Sacred Thing—Franklin's View—Capital and the Crown—Capitalists and Tories Parallel Cases.

The frequency with which the expression "rights of property" is used by the capitalist press, and especially the sense in which it appears, cannot fail to arouse the attention of the watchful. If the talk were about the "rights of property" in the same sense in which one would say the "rights of guardians," the "rights of lawyers," the "rights of the Street Cleaning Department," etc.,—in the sense of the "rights conveyed by law, by statute, by the Constitution—there would be nothing surprising in the expression. That which renders it surprising and passing significant is that it is used in a very different, much more comprehensive sense. The capitalist organs do not say: "Property has its rights created and guaranteed by law, and while these laws stand, those rights shall be enforced"; nor yet do they say: "the laws shall not be changed upon which the rights of property rest." Their language is, on the contrary, intended to convey the idea that the "rights of property" are outside, over and above the law. They mean to convey the idea that these "rights of property" are inherent, that they are a sort of inherent attribute, that there is something sacred about them; indeed, not infrequently they use the expression "the sacred rights of property."

Among the signs of the times these expressions rank among the most telling. There is no difference between them and the expression: the "sacred, inherent rights of the crown." All start from the same source: they have the same object in view.

The attribute of "inherent," or "inalienable," or "sacred" rights to things enjoyed by some individuals, who thereby acquire privileges and powers over others, was from the start a device to overawe the weak-minded, play upon superstition, and subjugate the people. The "rights of the crown" was, a hundred and odd years ago, the charmed weapon with which the Britishers and our American Tories sought to disarm the patriots. The former had no arguments with which to oppose the latter; even the weapons of force had little effect upon the Revolutionary spirit; there remained nothing but to mystify them, and, accordingly, the "rights of the crown" was a phrase thrown at them with the expectation that they would be overawed. The trick did not stead. The Revolutionary fathers knew better than to imagine any such sacred and inherent rights; they knew that there were no private rights whatever except such as man creates, that the creator of a right can also be its extinguisher, annuller; they kept on their undisturbed career; and the rights which they declared "inalienable" and sacred were declared to vest in man and to be universal. To-day none but boobies look upon the crown as anything sacred. Even in monarchial countries, the king or queen is declared to be such "by the grace of God," only as a pious fiction; it is well known that they are there by "the grace of the people." Our Revolutionary fathers acted up to this conviction. When it pleased them, they withdrew their grace from the crown and let it drop; and it pleased them to do so just as soon as they were of the opinion that the crown upon which they had bestowed their grace, had ceased to be a blessing and became a curse to them. So likewise with private property in capital.

The present expressions, seemingly incidental though they be, with regard to the "rights" or the "sacred rights," of property, proceed from the same circumstances that gave birth, during the American Revolution, to expressions concerning the "rights" and the "sacred rights" of the crown. Private property, insofar as it is capital, has passed into the hands of a small portion of men, who use it to enslave the people; and, furthermore, owing to the uses to which capital is put, no inconsiderable portion of the capitalist's private property, which he applies to his own private uses of consumption, is spent in a way that aggravates the ills which the people suffer from the uses to which he puts his capital itself.

To respect a thing or person that injures the masses of a people, to impute sacredness to it, may be expected of idiots, not from sane people. Least of all would these look with awe and as thing sacred upon a thing that could not not exist without their consent. Private property is an impossibility without the aid, the co-operation, the will of the community. Benjamin Franklin turned his robust intellect upon this question, and the result of his research and meditation was put by him in his peculiar way in the following sentence that covers the whole ground: "Suppose one of our Indian nations should now agree to form a civil society; each individual would bring into the stock of the society little more property than his gun and his blanket, for at present he has no other. We know that when one of them has attempted to keep a few swine he has not been able to maintain a property in them, his neighbor thinking he has a right to kill and eat them whenever he wants provisions, it being one of their maxims that hunting is free for all. The accumulation, therefore, of property in such a society, and its security to individuals in every society, must be an effect of the protection afforded to it by the joint strength of the society, in the execution of its laws. Private property, therefore, is a creature of society, and is subject to the calls of that society whenever its necessities shall require it, even to its last farthing.

Private property is held by "grace of the people," just as the crown was. The attempt to make it appear as something having higher rights than anything else that the people create is an attempt to revive here, for the benefit of capital, a superstition that has substantially died out even in monarchic countries, and to induce its being looked upon as something held by the "grace of God." That the attempt is being made denotes the feeling that is coming over our capitalist class.

Like their mental, and, not infrequently their lineal Tory ancestors, the capitalists feel themselves beaten on the field of reason, they mistrust their powers on the field of physical force against the masses, and they are now falling back upon and are resorting to superstition. But "heroic" as such a proposed cure is to the desperate disease that is afflicting our social order, it will fail of its purpose. The fate of the Tories awaits our capitalists; capital will experience the fate of the crown.

### Fish Species.

The true fishes are estimated by Drs. Jordan and Eevermann to number 12,000 species, belonging to 200 families. Of these, 3300 species have been distinguished in the waters of North and South America.

* * *

The chief cause of the hostility of different colonies of ants is found to be difference of odor and of ages.

# POLITICAL WANDERINGS

## Including Excursions Into Pentecostism and Populism.

At the very moment that I was in danger of flying off the handle, and becoming one of those bigoted mortals, who think not of material things, but things spiritual, bind the race, a freethinking crank, I ran across a little leaflet, which, though it saved me from that fate turned my thought in another direction, and, alas, started me on years of vain wandering in the wilderness. What would I now not give had it been a copy of The People that first attracted my attention! My youthful enthusiasm and effort would not have been, as they were, wasted.

The leaflet contained one of Hugh O. Pentacost's Sunday lectures, as they were published before the starting of the "Twentieth Century," of which Pentecost became the editor.

All that I remember of it now was that it touched on some phase of industrialism and to me it was a revelation.

It so happened that I was just ripe for something of the kind. Conditions in my then occupation were growing worse and the irksomeness chafed more and more each day. Among my associates there was a strange resignation to all this. Conditions were cursed but never discussed. Newspaper twaddle, base ball, prize fighting, horse racing, these had their adherents pro and con, and were the only subjects talked of, if indeed, we had any time to talk at all. Considering graduation from such a school, it is perhaps not to be wondered at, that what seemed so new and strange, and, in a measure in line with a vague feeling of unrest due to discontent, should be so eagerly devoured.

The next Sunday night I was an eager listener at Pentecost's lecture. I found him a polished platform orator. I was somewhat surprised at seeing so many "respectable" people present, because I remembered having read that he appealed to the passions of the "rabble." That was before I read his lecture. Afterward I remembered why the "rabble" didn't turn out in droves to hear such a, as it happened to me, hopeful message.

Until Pentecost gave up lecturing and left the "Twentieth Century," I was a faithful follower. When he finally quit I felt as if the sun had gone out forever. Pentecost studied law and was admitted to the bar. I recalled with what indignation I spurned the thought suggested by some one, that he had gone to Florida to pass for the bar, as the examination was easier there. Long after Pentecost started to practice law I continued to call on him. I interviewed him for a Connecticut "labor" paper and he complimented it as the most faithful report he had ever received.

My last visit to Pentecost was a memorable one. I found that he "despaired" of the workingmen ever doing anything for themselves. Anyway they were only fitted to be beasts of burden, and when they rose against such oppression should be put down with an iron hand. I have never seen Pentecost since and was not surprised when he afterward tried to land a public office at the hands of Tammany. But though he recanted, that organization, which can use most anything, could not stomach him.

J. W. Sullivan, high priest of the referendum, became the moving spirit of the "Twentieth Century" after Pentecost. It was through Sullivan that I became acquainted with some Nationalists in Jersey City. Nationalism was then on its last legs and the Jersey City club had given up its parlor meetings.

In the summer of 1892 the press gave more or less space to the new political manifestation that was creating such an upheaval in the West. At Omaha, on July 4, was witnessed the birth of the People's Party, offspring of the Farmers' Alliance. The wave rolled eastward and someone issued a call for a meeting to organize the new party in Jersey City. A Nationalist called my attention to it. This suited me exactly. Pentecostism, which had been wholly critical, gave no opportunity for action and passive resistance was not entirely to the taste of some who regularly listened to Hugh O. Pentecost.

The Jersey City meeting was held on August 13, 1892, and of those present fifteen signed their names as believers in the Omaha platform, the "Second Declaration of Independence."

This meeting was my first experience with organization. Of those who signed I knew but one. It seems that word had gone forth from K. of L. headquarters to boom the new movement. It was noticed that three or ofur of the joiners called each other brother and would address the occupant of the chair as "master workman" instead of by the stereotyped title. These men knew all about motions and those other things that lubricate the wheels of organization, and they could address the rest without embarrassment. These accomplishments made them loom up very big in the eyes of the novice.

We had weekly meetings and soon had about 40 members. They were a motley crew so far as opinions went. First there were the labor men who harped on the eight-hour day, weekly payment of wages, abolition of contract labor on public work, etc. Then we had a fiat money man, who supported populism as a step in the "right direction"; a single taxer, who professed a liking for land nationalization, but was really boring from within by trying to convert us to Georgeism. The greatest bore, and borer, however, was a "direct legislation" man, whose parrot cry: "Let the people make the laws!" I hear even now. Nothing ever stumped him, or any of the rest for that matter; but there were others who had some sort of a concrete idea as to what they were organized for. Between these freaks and those who were honestly radical, there was continual bickering. Instead of putting the freaks down the radicals would back and fill—trim any old way so as not to lose any support. We, of course, knew nothing about the philosophy of the class struggle and had to learn the lesson by bitter experience.

At Omaha a national committee had been organized and John Wilcox and Joseph A. Buchanan were elected as New Jersey's representatives. A call was issued for a State convention to meet in Trenton on Labor Day. It was a mass convention and whoever could pay his own expenses was eligible as a delegate.

The Direct Legislation league, which some of us learned was merely a tail to the Democratic party, began to take a lively interest in our approaching convention. So far as we could get an inkling of what they were up to, their plan was to switch any organization that we might effect into the league, and thus prevent the making of nominations. The league was non-partisan. Its purpose was to get a direct legislation plank into the platforms of all parties and thus be sure of getting what they wanted!

On this matter some of us went to see Buchanan and to our surprise we found that he was a supporter of the league. I won't say positively but I am strongly of the impression that he was a member. The more one learned of this league the more fishy its character appeared and as Buchanan pooh-poohed us, we opened up a correspondence with the chairman of the Eastern division of the national committee, who lived in Boston. He was anxious for the organization to spread in the East, and that nothing might thwart our efforts, he gave us the weight of his presence and attended the convention.

In order to look over the ground and to be prepared for what might follow, our delegation, six or eight in all, went to Trenton the night before the day set for the convention. In the call for the convention a prominent hotel had been named as headquarters and there we put up. We were not the only ones who had taken time by the forelock. We soon singled out the straight People's party men and till long after midnight we did nothing but caucus.

What to do with the freaks was the problem—or rather how to prevent the freaks from doing us. A few were for allowing no participation in the convention, save by those who would unqualifiedly agree to support the Omaha platform and People's party ticket. We wer frowned down as hot-headed youngsters who knew not the ways of politics.

It was all very interesting, and to a beginner very exciting. After a few hours sleep we got down to breakfast. The dining room was filled with delegates. I sat at a table opposite a lank Yankee looking like individual, but benign of countenance. Down his back flowed long blonde locks which many women, no doubt, envied him. By my side sat a farmer from the scrub oak region of the State.

When the dignified waiter leaned with condescending grace to take our order the gentleman of the blonde locks rather upset his dignity, by calling for some dried beef and an orange. Of this fare he made his meal.

The scrub oak man looked with wonder at the dietic reformer, and as he had to pay full toll, no matter what he ate, he consistently tackled everything on the bill of fare. The farmer was heavy handed and it was painful to see him dally with the delicate table ware. The climax was reached, however, when the waiter brought him a finger bowl. The former looked at it, smiled, and said he guessed he could get enough to drink by using a glass. But the dietic reformer gave a lesson in the use of the utensil by daintily dipping and wiping his fingers.

I never think of the scrub oak farmer but I see those hands. They were big, rough and toilworn. To him they were as a badge of honesty. When he got up to speak, which he could do fairly well, those hands were ever in evidence. When he reached the peroration, then they were thrust forward and turned and twisted so, that the audience might see them from all sides. "Look at my hands, if you don't believe I work. And yet I am sinking worse and worse into poverty. Yes, yes, the harder those hands toil the poorer I get." Then he would ramble on about the lack of sufficient circulating medium being the cause.

He was by far the best type of Populist that I ever met in the East. He told me how despite his hard work he had been compelled to mortgage his little place and how hopeful he was that at last a movement was on foot to redeem him. Most of the farmer delegates belonged to the Farmers' Alliance and the Grange.

Another farmer delegate who was quite a character lived not far from Trenton. He always carried a tin whistle in his pocket. He played it with marvelous sweetness, considering that instrument's range. After the convention he started unique agitation methods of his own. He would go into Trenton and march through the streets playing upon the whistle. When he had collected a crowd he would lead it, like the pied piper of Hamlin, but not to the river or the mountain, but right up to the State house steps. He would mount the steps with all the dignity of a legislator, then turn and harangue the crowd, which would generally yell for more playing on the whistle. He was arrested several times, but nothing could dampen his ardor once the whistle was between his lips.

After breakfast we formed in line and marched to the hall, some seventy or eighty strong. The passersby looked at us curiously and one who observed that some were backwoodsmen and some from the city remarked that it looked like a lot of farmers in the tow of bunco steerers. On our breasts we had paper badges pinned. On the badges was printed:

PEOPLE'S PARTY  
In New Jersey,  
1892,  
WEAVER & FIELD.

Joseph R. Buchanan, because he was a national committeeman, was elected chairman and John W. Hayes, of Knights of Labor fame, secretary. Hayes having but one arm, an assistant secretary was elected.

In the opening preliminaries there was a little sparring, but it was soon evident that the straightout Populists were in the majority. But this proved a source of weakness. Some of the staunchest men, apparently, would urge that no offence be given to the freaks, so the freaks had their revenge by loading down the platform with the most contradictory things. Long platforms, baited to catch everybody were a feature of Populism in those days. Often tacked on to the platform there would be a string of resolutions as long as the platform itself.

One of the delegates had been to the Omaha convention, and he told of the scenes there. How men had marched about the hall alternately weeping and cheering, after the adoption of the platform and the naming of a ticket.

The State Convention nominated a State ticket and elected a State committee. It was at this convention that I first met Matthew Maguire, who was a delegate. He nominated his father, Christopher Maguire, as a presidential elector. I, too, came home with a similar honor. This was the beginning of my career as a "chronic office seeker," as a capitalist paper once put it.

(To be Continued.)

### Depths of Glaciers.

Ever since Prof. Tyndall first discovered the movement of glaciers, attempts have been made by scientists to ascertain the exact depths of these natural phenomena by boring. Their efforts, however, have not been attended with very conspicuous success, owing to mechanical difficulties that have been encountered. But Profs. Blumcke and Hess, from Bavaria, who are well known for their studies of glaciers, have succeeded in boring through the Hintereis glacier in the Otzthal Alps, and found the ice to be 153 meters deep. The machine used for boring was driven by hand, and somewhat resembled that usually employed for experimental boring in mines, but was fitted with special arrangements for washing out fragments of ice from the bore hole to prevent their freezing together again. The expenses of the investigation, which is of incalculable benefit to science, were defrayed by the German and Austrian Alpine Clubs.

### Leather Bindings.

A very striking instance of the deterioration of leather, produced under conditions demanding quicker tanning by the use of various chemicals, thus decreasing the durability of the material, is afforded by the fact that the British Museum expends $20,000 a year in rebinding books in leather. Modern leather is widely different from the material produced by what is now regarded as an effete process, its life being limited to fifteen years. In the search for cheaper and quicker processes of making leather, large quantities of sulphuric acid are used, and this chemical, in combination with others, causes the material to decompose rapidly in the course of a few years.

ENTERTAINMENT
and BALL
Under the auspices of Section New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
for the
DAILY PEOPLE
Sunday, March 22d, 1903
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Avenue, between 43d and 44th Streets
VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE, 3:00 P. M. BALL 8:00 P. M.
Ticket, admitting one, 25 Cents Hat Check, 10 Cents

Historical Materialism
Engel's Introduction to "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific . . . . . .
PRICE, FIVE CENTS

The Materialist Conception of History is a fundamental requirement for the comprehension of Socialism as a scientific doctrine and the Socialist movement as a living fact. The intelligent discussion of Socialism by the representatives of the proletarian class demands a knowledge of the effect of economic environment and development upon the ideas and actions of all classes in society. This little work of 32 pages, fresh from the press of the New York Labor News Company, should be in the hands of every member of the Socialist Labor Party.

New York Labor News Co. 2 New Reade Street NEW YORK

THE MARK
Appendix to Engel's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." Price, 5 Cents.

The history and development of landed property in Germany, from the original forms of tenure common to all Teutonic tribes, to the present. With "Historical Materialism," and "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," this book completes the work of Engel's published in cloth at 50 cents. The price of the three pamphlets, 5 cents each, places them within the reach of all.

THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS,
2 New Reade Street, New York

The Wageworker
A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, FARM FACTORY, OFFICE, STORE AND MINE. FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. PUBLISHED BY SECTION DETROIT, S. L. P.
334 Arndt Street Detroit, Mich.

**WEEKLY PEOPLE**

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

*Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.*

*Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.*

*As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.*

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 | 2,060 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |
| **IN 1902** | **53,617** |

## "FAIR TERMS."

> "When the time comes, the people will take possession of this coal, under fair terms."—Counsellor Darrow of the Miners, before the Arbitration Commission, Philadelphia, Feb. 14.

"Fair terms" is a technical expression. What does it mean?

Here is a man, who owns a plot of land. He holds it "for a rise." In the meantime the city decides to build, say, a City Hall on that spot. His property is appraised and taken. What he is given may justly be termed "fair terms." It might and it might not quite suit all his plans; but it approximates them: with the money he may go right ahead, and do business.

Or here is another man, who owns a whole block of houses, which he rents. For any one of a score of reasons, the city decides to build a public park on that very spot. The property is appraised and taken. Here also what the former owner is given may be justly termed "fair terms." The transaction may greatly incommode him; it may even cause him temporary loss, in the loss of revenue, while he re-adjusts himself in some other investment. Nevertheless, no substantial injury can be said to be done to him. In short, in this and the first instance cited, as in all the instances which the technical term "fair terms" is applied to, the proprietor continues, after as before, to get a living, not by virtue of his working, but by virtue of his ownership of that which others need to work and live. In other words, the transaction does not change his character. Or to be still more specific, his class physiognomy remains unaltered.

Is that the nature of the "transaction" demanded by the emancipation of the Working Class—the people—from the thrall of the Baer class, the Capitalist Class? If the programme of the Working Class is to be "fair terms" for the Capitalist Class, that would mean that the physiognomy of the Capitalist Class is to remain unchanged: after, as before, the Capitalist Class is to continue to live, not by work, but by virtue of its ownership of that which the people need to work and live. In short, the Capitalist Class would continue to live by the plunder of the workers;—there would be no change for the better.

He who says "fair terms" for the Capitalist Class, either means the right thing for the workers, and then he is holding out a "gold brick" to the capitalist class, or he does not mean it honestly by the workers. If, all the same, he does mean well, then he is the merest flapdoodle.

Nothing will meet the case but the abolition—total and unqualified—of the capitalist class. As a class, the nuisance must stop. No individual or set of individuals, may be allowed to continue to live on the blackmail that Capitalism implies. Their power to so live, their class power, is to be taken away absolutely. Such was the "fair terms" King George was treated to. Thereafter, they will have to work for what they enjoy, as all others, or suffer the penalty. What plunderer will call such treatment "fair terms"?

Whoever prates of "fair terms" to the Capitalist Class is either a many-faced hypocrite or a ninny. In neither case have such folks a standing in the camp of the workingman militant. That camp does not juggle with words. It is, above all things, true to all, seeing it must be true to itself.

## THE S. L. P. ORATORIO.

It is to be hoped that every member of the Socialist Labor Party, and every sympathizer with it, will himself carefully read the report made by George E. Boomer, the national committeeman of the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party for the State of Washington, and published in full in these columns. It is to be hoped that, after reading the report, every Socialist Labor Party man and friend will see to it that the report be read and studied by all seriously inclined people.

Boomer was at one time a member of the Socialist Labor Party in Rhode Island. During the whole term of his membership he was at odds with the Party. He had a paper in Providence; he dropped that, and finally left the Party; drifted down to Maryland; there became a populist, and started another paper; dropped that; drifted westward to Girard, Kans., and the "Appeal to Reason"; dropped that also, and drifted still further westward; landed on the Pacific slope, and started a third paper there; drew near to the Party, but soon drew back again, and joined the present so-called "Socialist," or Social Democratic party, in which he now figures, and whose condition he now graphically exposes.

In the days of Boomer, what has since been broadly designated as the "Trades Union Policy" of the Socialist Labor Party, had not yet taken sufficient shape to give occasion, or furnish a pretext for objection. What Boomer objected to was the "narrowness," the "intolerance" of the S. L. P.,—the rigid class-line along which the S. L. P. hewed. The integrity of Boomer was never questioned. Making allowance for the superstition that haunted him, that he was a God-ordained Editor, Boomer was honest. His "broadness" had no boodling in mind. Boomer, accordingly, presented a problem: How utilize for the Movement the man's abilities and probity, without slackening the Party policy? In short, how educate and instruct the man? how uproot his sociologic illusions? The problem received the only solution possible in such cases. Boomer and the Party parted company. Unable to profit by the experience of others, he started in to make his own experience. He has made it. To-day, Boomer's language on "broadness" differs in nothing from that which seven and eight years ago irritated him as "intolerant," and was stigmatized by him as "narrow." To-day, he sees in middle class sentiment "an overshadowing danger" to his party. To-day he realizes that "mere honesty" is not a sufficient qualification, and justly derides it as "a middle class idea." To-day he is clear on the fact that "unity of mind on the ultimate ideal" is, of all bonds, the most deceptive. To-day he perceives that, between a class-conscious working class element, that "looks to the ultimate" (abolition of wage-slavery), and an element that looks for "an immediate advance" (middle class demands), "contentions and splits" are unavoidable, due to their "separate and opposing immediate interests." Finally, to-day he is alive to the fact that the danger arising from such broadness "will not be seen clearly until some of the middle class members are elected," and—that "THEN IT WILL BE TOO LATE." In other words, Boomer sees the impending downfall of his party clearly enough; and he clearly enough realizes that the disease, that is carrying his party to its grave is that very "broadness" microbe, that he once blamed the S. L. P. for insisting upon keeping out of its system.

George E. Boomer is a type of a certain class. Not all of that class will, like him, having by personal and bitter experience rid themselves of one illusion, forthwith fly off to another, at another extreme. Not all of them, having dropped "broadness," will take up, as he does, the theory that "the Trades Union, no matter how ignorant it may be of the ultimate demand of the workers," is all the same "a true working class movement, FOR THE SOLE REASON THAT IT CONFINES ITS MEMBERSHIP TO BONA FIDE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING CLASS,"—not all will do that, and, like Boomer, get next ready to commit their fate to such a keeping. Not all of the Boomer class will profit by Socialist Labor Party teachings only fractionally. Many will snap, not the chain that holds them to the illusion of "broadness" only. Tutored by the career of the Plebs Leader of Rome, together with that of the plebeian organization that the Plebs Leader ran, and which "confined its membership to bona fide members of the Plebeian Order," they will snap also the chain that holds them to that other illusion,—the illusion that the pure and simple Trades Union, led by the Mitchells, the Labor or Plebs Leaders of to-day, is a working class organization.

And that, with its singing, the S. L. P. will have done!

## THE OLD STORY.

Again a mining region—Raleigh County, W. Va.—has been drenched in the blood of workingmen. To judge by the victims (miners resisting a decline in wages) the conflict was one between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. The circumstance that the blood-shedders were a posse of a Deputy United States Marshal and of the County Sheriff—armed representatives of the Capitalist Class—adds color to the appearance. And yet it is a delusion, a fatal delusion. Workingmen fought, workingmen bled. Nevertheless, the workingman contingent in the tragedy figured only as "food for cannon." In this Raleigh County, W. Va., incident the workingman was, as usually, not fighting his own battle: he was fighting the battle of his masters: he was bleeding and laid down his life for those who ride him: he was fighting for CAPITALISM.

Capitalism means the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities (of the land and the machinery) without which man can not exercise his functions of worker; without which he can not produce the necessaries of life. He who says "Capitalism" says wage slavery for the Working Class. He who says "Capitalism," accordingly, says: "Irreconcilable conflict between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class."

To sum up, he who says "Capitalism," either must say: "The Working Class must put an end to this conflict by abolishing Capitalism; and there is no way other than to vote out of power the political parties of the Capitalist Class"; or he must say: "The Capitalist Class must jolly the Working Class along and long enough with false hopes of establishing 'harmonious relations' between employer and employee, until the workers have been brought down to the coolie level of abjectness, and then the conflict is removed." The latter language is held by the Capitalist Class. The policy there implied the Capitalist Class carries out with the aid of the labor-fakir. Every strike by workingmen, who, officered by the Mitchell-Gompers pack, uphold the Capitalist parties in power, is an attempt at the impossibility of establishing 'harmonious relations' between the fleeced and the fleecers. Every such attempt is a battle fought for Capitalism. Without their knowing it, in each such battle the General in command of the workingmen, is their born and sworn foe,—CAPITALISM. That General in command ever manoeuvres them into upholding a social system, which produces consequences that they must rebel against. Thus he manoeuvres them into an attitude of utter contradiction, that must inevitably strangle them,—and that's what the Capitalist Class is after, and the labor-fakir is there to help in.

The blood of the striking miners of Raleigh County lies on the head of the Mitchells and the Gompers. It lies also on the head of that pack of imbeciles and traitors, who, decked with the stolen feathers of the Socialist Labor Party, call themselves "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, boom the Mitchells as "champions of Labor" and pronounce their infamous manoeuvres "a noble waging of the class struggle."

## HEADED FOR THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Father Thomas E. Sherman, son of the late General William T. Sherman, in an address at Pullman, Ill., has just delivered himself on Socialism as follows:

> "Marx believed that man and woman are equal socially, and that there is no need of letting the weaker vessel take care of the home and busy herself with domestic cares. He believed that man and woman should be related to each other according to convenience. That is what Socialism stands for. No decent American dare face his friends and uphold such a vile theory."

Which means that the "Rev." Thomas still holds to that canonical principle promulgated by one of the councils of his creed to the effect that woman has no soul. It also means that this "Rev." holds that "man and woman should be related to each other according to INCONVENIENCE." It finally means that the overwhelming majority of this nation, which hold to none of these views; who relegate these views to the age when the thumbscrew was applied to Galileo, the faggot to Bruno and the locofoco to Joan of Arc; and who have been legislating more and more along the lines of the absolute social equality of man and woman, and that man and woman are on this earth, not to pine and inconvenience one another, but to bring the kingdom of heaven on earth, are all "indecent"!

It is now about eight years ago when, addressing (or was it chaplaining?) the veterans of the Army of Tennessee, this identical disciple of the Prince of Peace suggested that his father's former soldiers march into Rhode Island and wrench his father's statue from a Trades Union whose "un-American conduct," of wishing to enforce the Biblical principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, was causing some delay in the setting up of the statue.

Father Thomas E. Sherman had better be taken in charge by his friends. He is heading for the lunatic asylum.

## THE STRUMPET "VOLKSZEITUNG."

What the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the owner of "The Worker," is has been more than once patentized in these columns. The concern's issue of Feb. 27 gives the latest illustration. It has this news item:

> "DE LEONITE BEATEN IN AN ELECTION.
>
> "Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 26.—At the election for officers, held yesterday by the Trade and Labor Council, the former president, the De Leonite Henry V. Jackson, was beaten by the Democratic Alderman Fred W. Frost. The other officers were all re-elected. Jackson was the De Leonite Assembly candidate at the last election."

With the exception of the defeat of Jackson—a "Volkszeitung" defeat—the above is a bunch of falsehoods.

Henry V. Jackson is a Social Democrat, a Kangaroo, and, so honored a member of that party, that it was on the Social Democratic, not on the Socialist Labor Party ticket that he ran for Assembly. This Jackson, as a true Social Democrat, is a notorious corruptionist. His betrayal of his Union trusts and his dickers with Schenectady politicians have been repeatedly exposed in letters from Schenectady, published in these columns. So thoroughly was the fellow exposed that he, like others of his ilk, threatened the Daily People with libel suits, and got for his only answer an express reaffirmation of the charges. Indeed, this Jackson's name on the Social Democratic ticket last November furnished one of the best used and most convincing documents to S. L. P. men of Schenectady to illustrate to Schenectady workingmen the scabbiness of the Social Democratic party. All these facts are publicly known. The gladsome tidings, that this Social Democrat was turned down by the Trades and Labor Council, proves, accordingly, the contempt that the bona fide rank and file of the Unions entertain for this slimy representative of the slimy Social Democracy. His defeat—emphasized by the re-election of all his other fellow-officers—records, accordingly, a slap, square in the face of the "Volkszeitung" and its cronies.

How, then, comes the "Volkszeitung" to publish such a false item, so notoriously false an item? The answer is palpable. The "Volkszeitung" is a strumpet, and a strumpet can't do business unless she is known for what she is. So with the "Volkszeitung." It knows that the public knows it lies. Like a strumpet, it cares not for the contempt of the knowing who are decent, and who, anyhow, will have nothing to do with it; and like a strumpet it needs to be known for what it is among its own prostituted circle, so that it may do "peesiness."

[N. B.—The Schenectady Social Democratic document containing this Henry V. Jackson as one of the Social Democratic candidates is in this for office for inspection.]

* * *

The boycott of non-union anthracite coal proposed by John Mitchell is a confession of weakness not consistent with his claims of "victory for organized labor." It is also a move that reveals plainly that Mitchell expects an adverse decision from the arbitration commission and is preparing to offset its bad effects.

* * *

Things move lively these days. Hardly have the vigorous onslaughts of the tobacco trust on the retailers been delivered, when the milk dealers are heard from. They claim that the Board of Health is acting on the East Side in the interests of a big milk corporation, in issuing an order closing doors of apartments opening into stores. By-and-bye, the wife of the small man will be heard singing to her children, in order to frighten them into good behavior, "The big man 'ill get you if you don't watch out."

* * *

The statement of a contemporary that there is a car famine in the coal fields brings to mind the fact that a few weeks ago there was a coal famine in the car fields. Despite its tendencies to extremes, we are told that capitalism is the best of possible systems.

## "THE WORKMAN'S PARADISE"

New Zealand has, more than any other colony of England, and more than many of the nations of Europe, figured in the discussions on the relations of the capitalist and the working classes in this country. It has been called "the workmen's paradise," and various laws enacted by its parliament have been extolled as beneficial to the entire community, especially the working class, by certain reformers here. Among the laws eliciting the enthusiastic support of these zealots was one providing for compulsory arbitration. This law was held up as the acme of labor legislation, and as a great step in the solution of the labor problem, in that it was alleged to prevent industrial conflicts and promote the interests of the working class.

Some months ago reports from New Zealand showed great dissatisfaction with the law. It was stated that employers were organizing bogus unions to defeat the genuine ones, under the requirements of the law, and that through these bogus unions wages were reduced.

Reports just received indicate that the dissatisfaction has become widespread and general. Capitalists pronounce the law as a failure as a measure to settle labor disputes. Union officials also proclaim the act a failure. They state that militant unionism has been killed by it, and they declare that they would not recommend its adoption to other countries.

Thus the "workmen's paradise" has become in a more accentuated form what it has always really been, viz., an industrial hell. And New Zealand and all other capitalist countries will be so as long as the class struggle, i. e., the struggle arising out of the conflicting interests of capital and labor, prevails in them. No law can abolish that struggle. It is an irrepressible struggle and can only be ended when that conflict of interests is ended by the inauguration of Socialism.

## THE NEWARK HORROR JURY

One of the favorite delusions prevalent in this country is that of "equality before the law." It is alleged that as there are no titles of nobility conferred by the law of the land, there are, consequently, no classes here. This allegation overlooks the fact that classes are established primarily by economic conditions and that these conditions are reflected in the workings of the law, though no patents of nobility exist.

The truth of this will be found by a glance at the classes of this country and the composition of juries. There are, broadly speaking, two classes in this country: the first is composed of the men who own the capital of society—the capitalist class. According to President Baer, this class is divinely appointed to rule the other class. The other class is the working class, which owns no capital and is dependent on the capitalist class. This class is economically the inferior of the capitalist class.

Now, to move a step further. The law provides that a man shall be tried by a jury of his peers; that is, a man of his own status, to use an orthodox term. This would mean, when viewed in the light of actual conditions, that a capitalist should be tried by capitalists, and a workingman by workingmen. Yet, what do we see? We see the capitalists trying them all!

Workingmen are excluded from grand juries by property qualifications that can only be met by capitalists. They are, by a systematic discrimination, excluded from other juries. Just now they are being excluded from the coroner's jury, which is to investigate the cause of the railroad horror at Newark, New Jersey, an accident that is laid at the door of workingmen and that consequently should be investigated by a jury with workingmen on it. The jury selected is composed of capitalists, men whose interests—like those of the railroad corporation—favor decisions that protect the property and the capital of the capitalist class, and that will, accordingly, make scapegoats of the members of the working class. This was the result of a coroner's inquest by a similar jury into the cause of the Westfield, N. J., accident, and it will be the result here.

Under capitalism there can be no "equality before the law." Given a class like the capitalist class, that controls the means whereby the remainder of society lives and you have a class that dominates that society, that shapes its institutions so as to preserve its interests. Under Socialism, with its social ownership of capital, the capitalist class will be eliminated and the exploiter and exploited will cease to exist. Economic equality being the basis of society, legal equality will naturally follow.

* * *

Modern agriculture is taking on an immense scope under corporate direction. In Louisiana, a $6,000,000 irrigation company will build a canal 250 feet wide to irrigate 500,000 acres of land for rice cultivation, on the Hayes and Harmon prairies, St. Landry's Parish. This vast tract will require 10,000 families to cultivate it. These will be secured by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Needless to say that those families will be nominally free, for they will be actually at the mercy of the irrigation and railroad companies. They will own the means of making the land produce and of taking the products to market. In the vernacular of the day, they will catch those families coming and going.

## "MAY GOD GRANT US A MILLERAND!"

### A Dream, by Lucien Roland.

[Translated for The People, from the Montlucon, France, "Socialiste de l'Allier."]

I fell asleep the other evening, in great spirits, after having read the speech of the German Chancellor in which he recounted the conversation of Prince Rodolin with the former French Minister of Commerce, and on the margin of which the Emperor had recorded his high approbation. I still heard his words, henceforth celebrated:

"I wish you a Millerand!"

. . . But where am I, all of a sudden? I am not familiar with this immense valley, nor those enormous mountains. . . . The diverse masses among whom I find myself thrown hither and thither have a sound about them like the waves of the sea.

The cannon thunders . . . cheers resound. . . . People bearing caskets on their heads, armed, wondrously bedecked, climb up this embankment. . . . Let's approach.

I remained stupefied, nailed to the spot, and as if petrified upon recognizing William II. He drew near the crowd and began to speak, or rather to sing to the tune: "May God grant us a Marceau." An invisible orchestra, like that of Bayreuth, accompanied the imperial singer:

"How happy would I be,
"With Volmar in the Ministry!
"Socialism, that's my cue!
"I'm a good man and a true,
"Despite all my warlike titles,
"Despite all my warlike rattles!
"If I could, to-morrow I would see
"All the proletarians free!"

The orchestra here warbled:

"To help the workman, noble, grand,
"To boost the working class,
"And raise its wages crass,
"May God grant us a Millerand!" . . .

Great applause was heard. . . . I noticed Jaures who vigorously clapped his hands while turning to Millerand, who was modestly seated besides the Tsar. . . . But the Emperor withdrew, and his place was immediately taken by another personage, in whom I recognized the King of England. A profound silence ensued. He sang:

"My noble Lords and Commons true,
"King Edward speaks to all of you:—
"We need a harum-scarum man
"To plug the holes that perforate
"Our statutes and our Ship of State.
"If Burns would but for life insure
"The Idle-Class, sapine, demure,
"The helm into his hands w'd cram—
"Trades Unions, I your father am!"

Here the orchestra warbled:

"To help the workmen, noble, grand,
"To boost the working class,
"And raise its wages crass,
"May God grant us a Millerand!"

Surrounded by the Protefioin Committee, Jaures applauded incessantly. The crowd, nevertheless, remained impassive. The people around me grumbled. . . . Their eyes glistened as the eyes of wolves glisten in winter, in the darkness of the woods. . . . The King of Belgium took the place of Edward. He sang:

"A lot of good-for-nothings
"Say that in mere love-makings
"I dissipate the day!
"These monstrous slanders pain me;
"A shocking shock they give me;
"Alack, alack, the day!
"I think of naught, by day or night,
"But how the toilers help I might.
"I mean to nominate Anseele,
"The Labor man, my Ministaire!
"Yes, Sirs! yes, Sirs! Do you not see?
"To us quite useful he may be!"

Here the orchestra warbled:

"To help the workman, noble, grand,
"To boost the working class,
"And raise the wages crass,
"May God grant us a Millerand!"

The Portefioin Committee here applauded fit to burst. Millerand saluted the Emperor of Austria, who congratulated him; and the King of Italy was coming forward, when suddenly there broke out a thunder-clap of voices, a formidable noise. It proceeded from the immense mass, among whom I was wedged. We sang:

"Fellow-workers of all Nations,
"For you but contempt they bear;
"Despite their loving protestations,
"They would martyr you, beware!

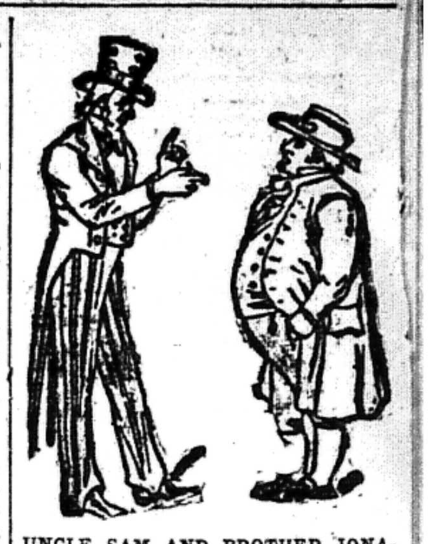
"Remember, O Workers, this baron
"Learned his heraldic lore
"Through the blood of the white man of
Chalon
"And the Martinique black man's gore.

"Our blood bestains the bourgeois hand,
"Wherever it directs and rules,
"Through republican or kingly tools,
"To the devil send their Millerand!"

A frightful noise made me jump. The ingenious but brutal mechanism of an early waking up recalled me to reality. The dream vanished. It was time to go to taste the joys of labor! . . .

* * *

Representatives of wholesale grocery firms of this State have combined for the purpose of buying direct of manufacturers. This will dispense with high-salaried buyers, who, like the drummers of old, have believed themselves of superior intellectual endowments, and, unlike the "workingman," not affected by the evolution of capitalism.



## UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM (much astonished).—What is that red button you got there? Is it the S. L. P. button? The last I heard of you, you were declaiming against the S. L. P., trying to get "one thing at a time," that first thing being free beer through Tammany Hall candidates.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—So I was; and so I'm yet. This button is no S. L. P. button.

U. S.—Oh, I see now; it isn't.

B. J.—Indeed it isn't. You Socialists are not people to get along with. You are a lot of popes, bosses and dictators. That's what you are.

U. S.—We are, are we? Let me see. We have an opinion; have you none?

B. J.—'Course I have.

U. S.—We believe our opinion is right; do you think yours is wrong?

B. J.—'Course I don't!

U. S.—We agitate four our opinion; don't you for yours?

B. J.—'Course I do!

U. S.—We believe and say that all others are mistaken; do you claim others are right?

B. J.—'Course I don't.

U. S.—We try to bring others to our way of thinking; do you try to keep them away from yours?

B. J.—'Course I don't

U. S.—To sum up. We do in all these things just what you do. If to do that is to be a "pope," a "boss," a "dictator," then you must be all these things yourself, and as you say you are not, it follows that neither are we Socialists "popes," "bosses," or "dictators." But you insist we are different.

B. J.—So I do.

U. S.—Then it must be that there are other things that we both do not do, eh?

B. J. (with a where-is-the-man-going-to-land-me-look)—Y-e-s—

U. S.—And so there are. Now let me tell you. The principal thing that we do not both do is to say just what we mean. When we Socialist speak we d say just what we mean; when you, and "anti-popes," "anti-bosses," "anti-dictators" like you speak, you don't say what you mean. We have nothing t hide because all that we are after we demand over and above board; you and such as you have everything to hide because what you really are after you don't want others to know.

B. J.—What am I after?

U. S.—That "one thing at a time." When you people say that "labor must get one thing at a time," and you stand, as you did at the last election, on the Tammany platform and demand "free beer," you are not stupid enough to imagine that "free beer" is really a step. You say so; but what you really mean is that if the party you are spouting for wins then you will get something; to wit, a job.

B. J.—H — — —

U. S.—Don't get excited, that's al there is of it. You want a job as a "first thing," that is your "one thing a a time"; and so it is with all of you We art not looking for jobs, and, con sequently we openly attack the capital ist parties. This is the distinction be tween us two, and your whole cry o "popes," "bosses," "dictators" mean nothing else than that we see throug you and know you people to be co rupted at heart. Your outcry agains us is but a confession of your corru tion; and your trying to give us name is but an additional evidence of you dishonesty.

* * *

Reports from Wilkesbarre, Pa., sho that 120 out of the 270 locals in th United Mine Workers are in bad stand ing. In one district, the historic Hazle ton district, thirty-one out of the forty locals are behind in the payment of dues On the whole it is estimated that out o an alleged membership of 140,000 not more than 75,000 are in good standing. This is a bad showing for an organiza tion that has just won an alleged vic tory of untold value to its membership Victories, as a rule, stimulate in organ ization and swell the list of membership The reverse conduct on the part of th miners indicate that they are beginning to see that they are victims and not victors, hence the widespread indif ference to membership in a fraudulent organization.

* * *

A Brooklyn department house ha bought property on three streets ad joining its present four block buildings This news will undoubtedly give th small men the cold shivers, for how ca they compete with such a gigantic con cern?

* * *

**Jerome's characterization of Low as juggler appears to be a case of the po calling the kettle black.**

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## Forcing More Shoeworkers Into Tobin's Capitalist Union.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—On Thursday, February 12th, the firm of Lewis A. Crossett & Company, doing business in this place as manufacturers of gentlemen's footwear, issued a circular notice to its employees announcing that it had applied for the "Union" stamp of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and that in order for the firm to receive the stamp the employees must join the union.

It is evident from the notice that the firm did not intend that the wage slaves should know of the deal with Tobin—until the object was accomplished.

Some of the employees, according to the notice, have been employed in this shop for the past eighteen years, and yet, to quote its language, "We feel that it is a matter of mutual congratulation that such pleasant relations have been maintained for so long a time, and we trust that the same good feeling may continue in the years to come."

This is a most remarkable statement from a friendly (?) corporation, who will force its wage slaves into an organization like the B. & S. W. U. in order to secure the valuable privileges granted by the infamous "union" stamp contract.

It is evident that the "friends (?) of labor" were afraid of being a mark for criticism, and perhaps antagonism of their "competitors and many shoe workers."

If the working class really understood the significance of "the union stamp," then the manufacturers could not depend upon increasing sales nor could they escape the criticism of any fair minded person.

The firm does not advance the argument that "trade" was falling off, and that therefore the stamp was necessary to meet competition; on the contrary they claim that "The dealers handling our shoes have been giving us more and more of their orders until we are at a point where we must increase the size of our factory to meet the demands upon us, and this we intend to do at once."

As this would create a larger demand for labor power, and the price might, consequently, advance for this reason, to increase profits, they (the firm) take advantage of Tobin's "Union Stamp Contract" to enslave those with whom they have "maintained such pleasant relations" for so long a time.

Again it is urged in the circular "It is certainly no more than fair toward these dealers that they at least have an equal opportunity of disposing of our shoes, as their competitors have with those of other makes."

"The union (?) stamp," then, is used to protect the manufacturers and the dealers, but no protection is offered to the wage-slave.

The only thing that is promised the wage slaves is "more work and steady work for you all;" but that is no promise as past experience has often demonstrated. A job is like the Irishman's plea: "When you put your hand on it it isn't there."

We know that only a certain number of shoes can be sold, because no one can wear more than one pair at a time, and, instead of "increasing business" making more and more work, it is labor which makes the "increasing business."

In order for the firm to receive "the stamp" the circular states that "every employee excepting foremen, and those under sixteen and over sixty-five years of age, and girls earning less than $6 per week, must join the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Why is it necessary for a firm engaged in manufacturing "Gentlemen's Footwear" to obtain "the union (?) stamp!" It is not to secure a market as the circular shows, but to obtain the protection of the union (?) against the law of supply and demand in the labor market.

Following the above quotation appears this: "An opportunity to join 'the union' will be given in a few days and we trust you will comply as rapidly as possible." This is a very thinly veiled threat, although it seems to be a request, it is a command, and if not complied with means discharge.

There is no protection offered the employees, nor any promise of better conditions. Therefore it cannot be a labor union, as in this case "the employees must join."

If it were a labor union it needs must be a voluntary organization and it would protect the members against the manufacturer. That is the principle upon which a real union is founded.

Then, how should a fair minded man regard the action of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the Lynn strike?

Of course we know that the striking cutters are few in number, and that they bear the name of a once powerful body, but their fight was as squarely against the oppression of the capitalist as was that of the rank and file of the miners and this very fact makes the action of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union all the more treasonable; it is a powerful argument why no workingman should purchase a shoe with the "seal of infamy" (the union stamp upon it.) While this view may not be endorsed by the so-called union men, it is a fact that "the stamp" is an emblem of injustice to the worker, although it may mean "success to the manufacturer."

To quote from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal Union Stamp Contract, in support of this contention:

Sec. 4. "It is mutually agreed that the union will not cause, or sanction any strike, and that the employer will not lock out his employees while this agreement is in force. All questions of wages or conditions of labor which cannot be mutually agreed upon shall be sumbitted to" . . . .

The decision of this Board of Arbitration shall be final and binding upon the employer, the union, and the employees.

Sec. 5. "The Union agrees to assist the employer in procuring competent shoe workers to fill the places of any employees who refuse to abide by Section 4 of this agreement, or who may withdraw or be expelled from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union."

And yet "the friends (?) of labor," acting under this agreement, issued and posted in the above named factory the following notice on Friday, February 20th inst:

"All employees are requested to meet in the cutting room Saturday at 12.30. Members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will be present to explain the organization and receive applications for membership.

"Lewis A. Crossett, Inc."

Saturday, February 21, arrived, and at 12.30, during the dinner hour, Messrs. Burns and Robinson appeared as per notice. Almost all the employees signed the application blanks and are now waiting to become full fledged "union men." Perhaps they will learn in the future why they are union men, but it will be a lesson that will not be forgotten.

This is a conspiracy to enforce more unjust conditions upon the shoe workers, and as it "will not sanction or cause a strike," how can the employees offer any resistance in case of oppression?

When the working class awaken to the fact that they are organized to give the bosses free advertising and the fog of social democracy has been dispelled, then they will see the fact that the pure and simple trade and labor unions are "nobly waging the class struggle" for the toilers. Then will they see the logic of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. Speed the day.

Jeremiah Devine,
North Abington, Mass.

February 23, 1903.

## Echoes From "The Dental Parlors."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—A short time ago I heard Daniel De Leon, of the Socialist Labor Party, speak at Horan's Hall, this city. One of the many points he made was "beware of the clergyman who enters the movement." Right he was, and for that reason, not only the clergy, but the army of would-be benefactors should be carefully watched.

During the two years I have been a member of the Socialist party, and its predecessor, the Social Democratic party, I have constantly kicked because some of our branches have allowed these would-be Moseses to occupy their halls and deviate from our only issue—the class struggle. But get votes was there motto. The natural result has, of course, followed; we are surfeited with clergymen, lawyers, professors who want to lift the poor downtrodden wage-worker from the mire.

One of these gentry, Dr. Bayard Holmes, a very worthy man, a professor in a university, a man with a heart as big as a wash tub, has free access to our public meetings and preaches benevolence, under the auspices of the Socialist party.

A little over a year ago Comrade Becker and I attended a meeting of a fake co-operative store on Western avenue called the Socialist Temple. The chairman, a Mr. Brennan, threatened to brain us with a mallet because we asked the speaker questions at the conclusion of his sermon. Give the devil his due, Holmes had more sand than Brennan and his gang. He wanted to answer us, and fought it out after the regular meeting had collapsed in an uproar.

Last Sunday this same benevolent doctor preached at No. 3521 State street, the supposedly headquarters of the Third Ward branch, S. P. Comrade Becker and I were notified not to appear, the branch being very unwilling to have Dr. Holmes' feelings hurt; more especially as he has donated money to other branches, and is, in common parlance, a live one. I had to work, but Becker, his wife and children and Comrade Massey endeavored to hear the doctor preach. They were unsuccessful, however; this so-called Socialist branch had pickets stationed and locked the door on their approach. Becker, etc., were obdurate, and waited outside until a howling mob assembled which demanded admission to an advertised free meeting of wage-workers.

The doors were then unlocked and Holmes left, not wishing to be mixed up in a common police court fracas. Becker, Massey, etc., entered the hall, but were immediately ejected by the police at the instigation of a Mr. Yeomans, another very worthy man, a druggist with quite a business, who produced the lease of the place and swore he owned the Third Ward branch, S. P., which is perfectly true. "Put not your faith in princes, or any son of man."

"Those who would be free must themselves strike the blow."

Fraternally yours,
Rice Wasbrough,
175 East Twenty-second street.
Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1903.

## One of the Causes.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—We are getting to be regular politicians, we are. Did you notice that report of the late lamented meeting of the "National Committee, Socialist Party of America" at St. Louis, how those eminent "workingmen," (jaw and wits) Hillquit and Carey, as the majority of committee on rules, did their utmost to have adopted a rule that all resolutions be referred unread to the committee on resolutions, which they, of course, expected to control and thus prevent any action but that in accordance with their plans. Oh, we are politicians, we are!.

See minutes of that meeting. They show that Carey and Hillquit were, with Turner of Missouri, the committee on rules that proposed the gag. Any wonder that the West rebelled?

Slowman.

New York, Feb. 22.

## On the Texas Vote.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the Daily People of Sunday, February 15, 1903, there appears over the editorial a notice from Lampasas. It is dated February 10, 1903, giving what purports to be the official returns for the election of this State last November. I do not know how our esteemed member at large, Comrade G. H. Royal (for no other could have written from Lampasas), has obtained the official count. The State executive committee was about to send a circular letter to the county clerks of the counties where tickets had been sent to or where the party had a place on the official Australian ballot, because that seemed to be the only source left to ascertain the result in view of a letter received by me, of which the following is a true copy:

House of Representatives.
Twenty-eighth Legislature,
Bob Barker, Chief Clerk.
Hon. Frank Leitner, Sec'y.
San Antonia, Tex.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 11, 1903.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 8th inst., beg to state that the vote for governor and lieut-governor on the Socialist Labor ticket, were counted as scattering, so am unable to give you the information you desire. Any time I can serve you let me know. I am

Very truly yours,
Bob Barker.

In view of that the State executive committee is very curious to learn how Comrade Royal got hold of that official-unofficial count, which by the way, is about right, according to our estimate. Under all circumstances this committee ought to have been notified first or simultaneously with our official organ and the sources given whence this information. To the comrades throughout the land it must look that we have been derelict in our bounden duty.

Fraternally,
Frank Leitner,
Secretary Texas State Ex. Com.
San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 18.

## Echoes of That St. Louis "National Committee" Meeting.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I succeeded in getting into one of the sessions of the National Committee meetings of the so-called "Socialist" party. I would want no better proof of the character of that movement than the exhibition I saw.

Each and every one of the delegates lacked sincerity, or seriousness, and had an axe to grind. Such "harmony" you never saw. The epithets and charges of "trickster," "unfairness," "misstatement," etc., etc., were bandied about by all of them. This showed to me how devoid of character the whole outfit was. They would answer these various charges with "You are another," and let it go at that. An honest man would have resented such accusations as they made, and would have displayed some fight.

The whole session of about four hours was consumed by wrangling and fuss. Mills seemed to be the sharpest among them and won out.

One fact was brought out pretty clear in the debate and vote, namely, that the ousted Local Quorum has the backing of quite a lot of the delegates.

The meeting was held in the depths of a second class hotel buried from the sight of workingmen visitors, or even their own members. And this was done purposely, you can rest assured. Davis and I were the only ones present, outside of the delegates.

E. C. Dieckmann.

St. Louis, Mo., February 23.

## Another Case of "Coming Our Way."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I send the following from the Springfield Daily News, where it appeared under the heading of "Chicopee News, February the 23d," showing a "Socialist" alderman at work. The man is a Kang:

"Alderman J. Kelly has announced that at the next regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen he will introduce the curfew ordinance which has been talked of for the past few months, and it is likely to pass, as most of the members are in favor of the curfew, although a similar ordinance was killed at a meeting of the aldermen when it was introduced a few years ago."

Of course, the millowners of the mill town of Chicopee are in favor of the curfew, because it is to their interest to have children under sixteen years of age, who work in their mills, at home and in bed early. This seems to be another case of somebody coming somebody's way.

F. A. Nagler.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 26.

## Gompers Upholds Carnegie.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Carnegie has offered $350,000 to the city of Toronto for library purposes. The trade unionists have been discussing the offer, and Gompers' advice in a similar case, that of Belleville, has been recalled, and printed in to-day's Globe, as follows:

"MR. GOMPERS' ADVICE.

"Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, wrote to Thomas Keilty of Brockville: 'We are not living in Altruria, however, and inasmuch as Mr. Carnegie seems bent upon making grants for libraries in several cities and towns in America, and as there is perhaps no means by which he can be persuaded to devote his wealth to a purpose fraught with better, more important, as well as far-reaching results in the interests of the people, I do not see why we should interfere with his carrying out his project.'"

The workers are to be made to feel under an obligation to Carnegie. Their criticism of Carnegie and of the system by which he acquired his wealth is to be hushed by a gift of a portion of the wealth Carnegie has squeezed from the workers in his mills. The mental food of the workers is, besides, to be in a measure under the control of Carnegie; for will not Carnegie's wishes in the choice of books and papers be respected? Does not Carnegie aim at these things? And Gompers lauds and encourages that aim—the aim of getting more complete control over the working class.

X.

Toronto, February 23.

## Who Killed Cock Robin Watkins?—"Socialist" Corruption.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The spring election in Scranton is over and the Republican party swept everything before it. As predicted, the Economic League, which was planned to capture the city and then the State, was snowed under. The trade unionists are wondering where their boasted 12,000 votes are.

The fakirs are at each other's throats, one blaming the other for the defeat. The miners say the building trades are responsible for the defeat of Watkins, the Economic League's candidate for recorder, while they say the miners cut Watkins.

Hugh Frayne, secretary of the State Federation, has given out a statement that Nicholas, of the mine workers, forced the nomination of Watkins and that the miners' votes went for Bennett, the Republican.

There is woe in the camp of the fakirs, as Bennett went at them from the start. The Democrats, on the other hand, said very little, sat on the fence, and expected to creep in while the others were fighting; but the open fight carried the day.

Watkins was hampered by the advice of Mitchell to the miners last summer to keep out of politics as a union, but go into the old parties and capture them. This was used by Bennett against Watkins.

The Republican candidate also brought up the fate of Powderly, who carried Scranton when running for mayor during the halcyon days of the Knights of Labor, and later sold himself to the capitalists for the job of immigration inspector.

With the defeat of Watkins the political field is clear of the scrub of the labor movement and the Socialist Labor Party can now get in some good work building up the party and its economic arm, the S. T. & L. A.

The miners are busy now election is over, counting up the pension money they are to get from the award of Teddy's strike commission. One of the miner's sons the other day said that his father figures up every night the amount coming to him. Some of them are wondering how long they will have to remain in their pipe dream. A few have given up hope, but there are others who are still dreaming of the big pension coming their way.

As a further proof of "Socialist," alias Social Democratic crookedness, I send the following clipping from a capitalist newspaper:

"Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 18.—The action of an election board in the Third Ward of Pottsville has led to a contest. There was a tie vote between George W. Good and Eugene Ward, candidates for council, and the board counted for Good a vote which was previously thrown aside as illegally marked.

"The Socialists carried six election districts in Schuylkill County. In Kline township they fused with the Republicans, and in Rahn township with Democrats, and in each place were successful."

Standfast Craigellachie.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 22.

## Why We Celebrate the Commune.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Section St. Louis will celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the Paris Commune on Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 2 o'clock sharp, at Walhalla Hall, corner Tenth street and Franklin avenue. Why we of the Socialist Labor Party celebrate the anniversary of the Commune of Paris in 1871 is a question which must occur to many of the new recruits in the S. L. P. It is a question that must occur to many workingmen who vote the S. L. P. ticket, but who have not studied the history of the movement and who do not understand the tactics necessary for a successful proletarian revolt. The question will be answered by Wm. Bilsbarrow, who will deliver the Commune address. He will point out the causes that led up to the Commune, the mistake made by the communards by dickering with the treacherous middle class, the lessons taught by the Commune, and he will make it plain that only through the tactics of the S. L. P. can another Commune disaster be averted.

Comrade Meier will give a brief sketch of the Commune in German, and he will point out the necessity for holding strictly to class lines. Comrade Cox, from Collinsville, will have for his subject, "A Warning Cry." Comrade Phil. Veal will show up the farce of the late United States Mine Workers convention.

The Arion Zither Club will furnish the music for the occasion. Harry Bagnall will amuse the audience with recitations. Ed. Le Roy will sing the latest songs, and Fred Rhode will play a violin solo. Readers of The People and Arbeiter Zeitung, and the workingmen in general are invited. We give a special invitation to those members of the Social Democratic party who are readers of our Party press. Admission will be free.

M. Beal,
C. F. Meier,
H. D. Poelling,
Committee.

St. Souis, Mo., February 23.

# LETTER-BOX

## Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

*[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]*

E. D. T., DENVER, COLO.—Don't let appearances deceive you. There are two distinct streams in the so-called Socialist party. One fusion, and one anti-fusion? Not at all! Both fusion. One stream is for fusion with Union Labor parties; the other is for fusion with Hearst. Hearst already has the latter in tow. When each of these denounces the other as "fusionist" they but sail under false colors. The honest folks, and who are outside of these two streams, should pull out of that bogus concern. They can't get out too soon.

A. M., NEW YORK.—What kind of reasoning is that? If the ideal mission of the union is to wipe out the small middle class, and thus aid capitalist concentration, why is it wrong to "aid the Tobacco Trust" and to "jump on the oppressed retailers." What kind of reasoning is that, that would undo with its right hand (fight the Tobacco Trust) what it seeks to do with its left hand (aid concentration)? If you feel you are caught, there is hope for you. If not, you are past hope.

O. P., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Just invest a few coppers and get you the "Seattle Socialist" of February 15. You will there find Boomer's article. He is a State officer of your Washington party. And you will find a footnote to this article by the editor of the paper expressing his dissent. That should be enough of a knock-down to you. An S. L. P. editor will never be allowed to express his opinion as editor adverse to that of a national officer. But then S. L. P. editors are not the employes of private papers. Don't talk "bossism" again.

S. P. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—"Intellectuals" is one thing: intellectual workers is another. The former are a potpourri of disconnected, scrappy learning: the latter are a branch of the wage-slave class.

J. N., JR., PUEBLO, COLO.—The Democratic press of this city published the matter of Roosevelt's proposed spiked policeman's club in 1896.

L. P. M., NEW YORK.—What you need is light. Come to this office and we shall let you read the back numbers of the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, papers. They are now denouncing Mitchell. In October they were booming him.

D. S., NEW YORK.—Yes, that's the same Boomer, who in his last year's report of the St. Louis meeting of the so-called Socialist party's national committee so correctly characterized Carey as a man who follows policy rather than principle. If you remember, the now national secretary, Mailly, then in Massachusetts, jumped on Boomer for such exercise of the right of free speech.

C. F. Z., BRADDOCK, PA.—When and for what cause did Kautsky and Millerand leave the revolutionary Socialist movement? That's an odd way of putting a question.

As to Millerand, he left the revolutionary movement when he accepted, in 1899, a cabinet position at the hands of a capitalist President.

As to Kautsky, he left the revolutionary movement in 1900 when he introduced a resolution, and voted for it at the Paris International Congress, declaring that impartiality was possible on the part of a capitalist government in the conflicts between Labor and Capital.

"S. L. P.," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You will be supplied.

J. H., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The article on the French tobacco industry is found. Was in People on February 13, 1901. Shall republish it.

A. V. D., HOLLAND, MICH.—The Socialist vote in France at the last election was 150,000.

A. M., NEW YORK.—Your request is easily complied with. See the "Worker" of February 22. You will find on its second page what purports to be the report of a general meeting of its party members in this city to receive the report of their national committeeman, Hilquit. It closes with the words: "After general discussion it was decided, with only three dissenting votes, to advise general committee to adopt the resolutions demanding a referendum." Does that give any idea of what happened, and the temper of the meeting? To ascertain that you must look to the "Socialist and Trades Union Review," just started. There you find a different tale. Out of more than 200 present, only 31 voted: 26 for and 5 against the motion. It does not suit the "peesiness" of the Volkszeitung corporation, which own the "Worker," to let the membership, and least of all, the public know. The corporation must keep its chickens in the dark.

J. N., SEATTLE, WASH.—Politics, not economics, was the distinctive mark of the Nihilist. His program was to make a clean sweep of the rulers, hence his name. Literature on the matter can be had through Labor News Co. "Underground Russia" is one of the books.

R. F. C., CLEVELAND, O.—No Socialist will deny that the Capitalist has worries. He doesn't work, yet his life is one of uncertainty. A King does not work and has many pleasures. Yet more than one of them declared "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Now, how would it do to deprive a King of his enjoyments and keep him to his worries? That would be cruel, to say nothing of the absurdity of such a thing. Now, just such cruelty and absurdity do the pure and simplers propose. By upholding the capitalist system they would keep the capitalist to the worries of uncertainty; by insisting in running his business and absorbing the profits they would deprive him of his joys. The class-conscious unionist would set the capitalist to work, and thus while depriving him of his wrongful pleasures, also free him from the worries of his station.

T. A. D., TROY, N. Y.—When your mother used to spank you, what is your recollection? Did she spank first, and think of spanking you afterward? Or did she first conceive the thought of spanking, and then put the thought into action? Guess thought preceded action.

G. A., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—That reasoning speaks ill for your intellectual integrity. With the Hearst platform as the Democratic platform, and Hearst as the Democratic candidate, there is no honorable reason to keep the honorable Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party man from voting for him. He is the Social Democracy made rational.

C. H. D., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—No report received.

F. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Yaw, we saw that. What Hanford must now do is not to forget to put in his "answer," his career as an "Agitation Committeeman" of No. 6; how by giving him a $5 job on that committee his opposition was silenced. That would serve to illustrate his "virile" effusion, and save the S. L. P. the necessity of mentioning the "little incident," and others in its reply to Hanford's answer.

W. G., NEW YORK.—Tut, tut! Your bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is busted wide open, in so far as a sand hill can be said to be busted, seeing it never had any cohesion. The Omaha issue will settle you. That issue embodies in one all the "issues" that pulled you people together.

F. M. D., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—The fact is that the strongest effort ever made to side-track the Trades Unions was the so-called Socialist party. And that effort failed.

M. W., NEW YORK.—You did not remotely prove what you started to prove. The States that now furnish the "Local Quorum" of your Social Democratic party have, so far, remained free from political corruption. The States that object to that "Local Quorum," and that say it is "inexperienced," are States in which your party reeks with political corruption. It follows that what these States mean by "inexperience" is inexperience in political corruption. You can't get out of it.

H. A. D., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Why, man, Goebel, your "Socialist" party national committeeman says himself that the reason his Kangaroo party men around here (and New Jersey) don't like him is that he does not speak German!

J. S., DETROIT, MICH.—That's a very superficial view of the subject. Pick out a Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party leader, and you will find a man who does not believe in the Unions. Their theory is the Union is going to the devil anyhow, and that the thing to do is to keep on good terms with the members. In other words, those gentlemen live in a fool's paradise.

T. S., NEW YORK.—Quite possible that "The Socialist and Trade Union Review" is one of those wild cat publications that periodically are set up by No. 6 men just before election. Quite possible that the thing is of corruption bred for corruption. But the fact remains that, along with that, goes the manifestation of emancipation from Volkszeitung corporation monopoly. Why should not the runners of the new venture do some political business? Why should the Volkszeitung alone do "peesiness" in the Labor Movement? "Monopoly breeds competition," doncher know?

E. D., ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Socialist Movement in the State of Pennsylvania is organized under the Socialist Labor Party. The headquarters of the State organization are in the city of Philadelphia. Address L. Katz, P. O. Logan Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. C. A., VALDEZ, ALASKA.—The signed resignation blank which an S. L. P. man fills when running for public office will not unseat him, if he refuses. It is simply an obligation between him and the party. If he is a scamp, he can break his pledge. If a strong movement is on, no elected party candidate would venture to disobey the party mandate to step down, whether he signed such a blank or not.

R. G., NEW YORK.—No. 6 is honeycombed with Hearst Clubs. Shall let you

W. B., DALLAS, TEX.—Castro is ahead of the deitscher Kaiser by a large majority. That's why the German papers call Castro a "bandit."

O. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Do you want a proof of it that the Volkszeitung's dwindling audience is wholly out of touch with the living English speaking movement? Just take copies of that paper during this week, for instance, and compare them with any or all the English organs of that party. You will find that while these are running over with the turmoil and rumblings of splits in their party, the Volkszeitung shows not a ripple. It must pretend that everything is running smooth to keep its chickens in line. And it can do it. Its readers don't know better.

M. B. A. H., CINCINNATI, O.—Our information, which tallies with our observation is that the "Socialist" party men in the pure and simple unions are either the fakirs who use that party in hope of smashing Socialism by smashing the Socialist Labor Party; or they are the most spineless and cock-roachy element of the Union. The healthy and overwhelming number of the rank and file are either Socialist Labor Party men, or generally Republican and Democratic raw material.

---

Dr. Louise Fiske Bryon has drawn a fearful indictment against child labor in which she reiterates a false view. She says, "In seventeen years of study of this question, I have found that parents by the hundreds misrepresent the ages of their children so that they can go to work. They are greedy for money." Physicians, in fact, most professional persons, are noted for their superficial views. They are so immersed in their own special lines that all else, especially, sociology and economics, are closed books to them. Were this not the case the doctor might have found that this greed is not an inherent one, but one imposed by necessity. A consideration of the awful surroundings into which these children are born and brought up would convince one of this. They are not the children of parents so situated as to provide them with a collegiate, or even a public school career. They are the children of parents who are surrounded by poverty and are conscious of its grim presence and awful exactions. By the way, why has the doctor nothing to say against those capitalists who accept perjured certificates and combat child labor laws?

---

General Booth, speaking in the Tremont Temple, Boston, said: "We have in our shelters at this time more than 13,000 criminals, and if the rich do not give us enough funds to carry on our work we will turn loose the 13,000 men and give them the addresses of these rich." The shrewd leader of the Salvationists is here exploiting a fact that other philanthropists close their eyes to, viz., the fact that necessity knows no law and that men in want or the fear of want will become criminal. Reformation is only possible where material needs are comparatively assured.

## Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 104 Upson street.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.
ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.
BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia avenue.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank F. Young, 34 East Thirteenth street.
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner
So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.
DENVER, COL.—Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building.
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street.
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—Chas H. Chabot, 181 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOIYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.
LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.
LYNN, MASS.—Jacob Overs, Highland House.
MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street.
MARION, IND.—Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6.
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511½ Main street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.
PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87 Union street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.
SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street
SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SHEBOYGAN, WIS—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.
SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3609 So. J street.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Percy Kep, Bracondale, P. O.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Andrew Walther, 299 Austin street.
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Neilson, 14 Prospect street.
Blackstone street.
WORCESTER, MASS.—S. S. Peterson, 39 Bellevue street.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

## OFFICIAL.

—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### *NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*

Regular meeting held on February 27, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent, J. Hammer. The financial report for the two weeks ending February 21 showed receipts, $88.98; expenditures, $44.37. Attention was called to the fact that in the published minutes of the meeting held on February 13, printed in The Weekly People of February 21, a typographical error made the receipts of the two weeks ending February 7 appear as $1388.01; it should have been $138.01.

Communications: One from Section Everett, Mass., to the effect that they desire to move to amend Article 5, section 7, of the constitution, and asking for addresses of sections. One from Washington S. E. C., reporting that W. McCormick will go on the road to canvass for party press. The Connecticut S. E. C. reported that the going on the road of A. Marx for the same purpose has been delayed owing to sickness. Several communications were at hand from Los Angeles, Cal., showing how the little kangs of that city are trying to set up an organization of a purely political "Socialist" party. Section Essex County, N. J., reported expulsion of H. W. Rachel for conduct unbecoming a Socialist, and of Nelson Frizelle for ignoring summons of grievance committee. Minnesota S. E. C. sent financial reports for publication in party press. Under a previous ruling, made because of complaints against filling columns of party press with so much dead matter in the shape of long rows of figures, of interest to only a small portion of the readers, publication was denied and secretary instructed to advise S. E. C. to send such reports in circular form to their sections and members at large. Section Lincoln, Neb., reported a method of securing subscriptions for the party press which they desire to have made known to other sections, so as to have it taken up elsewhere. A subscription fund was created and a competent man hired to secure subscriptions, he to keep the entire amount of the subscriptions obtained in compensation for his work and the section paying for the subscription out of the aforesaid fund. This method is reported to have been more effective than any other heretofore employed. Section Philadelphia, Pa., sent a brief preliminary report about a national State conference of the little kangs, held at that city on February 22. The surrender, offered by the Kanglets through their man Eberle to the regulation kangaroos having been emphatically declined by the latter, the gathering lost all its spirit and adjourned without having done anything in any direction. Section Canton, Ohio, reported to have nominated a ticket for the local election.

Sections Everett, Mass.; Sheboygan, Wis., and West Superior, Wis., reported election of officers.

Quite a large number of sections continue to send reports of the general vote in the matter of sending a delegate to the International Socialist Congress. In view of this, attention is again called to the fact that this vote has been recalled due to the postponement of the said congress for one year.

Rudolph Katz, recording secretary.

### *G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.*

A special meeting of the G. E. B., held Sunday, February 22, at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, Comrade French in the chair, called to arrange for the meeting to be held in Newark on this date; all members present, except Plomondon, excused. On motion, Gilhaus was elected to preside at the Newark meeting and Comrade French as sergeant-at-arms. Application for charter for an alliance of waiters to be called the Independent Waiters' Union of New York City received and charter granted.

Meeting then adjourned.

John Kinneally,
General Secretary.

### *G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.*

Regular meeting of the G. E. B., held Thursday evening, February 26, at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, August Gilhaus in the chair; members present, Olsen, Kinneally, Gilhaus, Kopp, Bartel and French; absent, Plomondon, excused. Minutes read and adopted.

The financial reports rendered by general secretary and the treasurer were received.

The G. E. B., as a committee of the whole, made a report on the meeting held at No. 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, Sunday, February 22. Report received.

Action: Resolved, That the secretary be and hereby is instructed to make arrangements for several metings to be held in Newark for the upbuilding of the Alliance, and that D. A. 4 be requested to assist and co-operate.

Resolved, That all charters given to sections of the S. L. P. as Local Alliances be and are hereby revoked, it being understood by the laws and usages of the S. T. & L. A. that the S. L. P. is entitled and should be represented in every district alliance.

Communications: From D. A. 19, Lynn, Mass., on the good work being done in Lynn for the Alliance, holding meetings every night. The report showed a great upheaval and revolt against "organized scabbery," in the form of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The boot and shoe workers of Lynn are alive to the situation. D. A. 19 is holding meetings every night, addressed by Comrades Berry, Oldham, Coyle and others. Great preparations had been made for a mass meeting Saturday night, to be addressed by Comrade Joseph Malloney; also every effort is being put forth for the success of the mass meeting to be held at Lynn on March 15, to be addressed by Comrade Daniel De Leon. The L. A.'s lately organized are building up very fast. More good news is to come later.

From L. A. 378, Waterville, Me., on local conditions; L. A. 152, of New Bedford, and L. A. 262, Fall River, Mass., on the constitutionality of the amendments passed by the last national convention, asking for a decision; matter laid over until next meeting for action. From D. A. 17, on organization work. From official organ committee of L. A. 345, received and filed. From L. A. 259, Elizabeth, N. J., on the agitation meeting to be held Sunday, March 8, and the success of the De Leon meeting held February 22. From L. A. 267, Lynn, Mass., asking a decision on the constitutionality of an article in their constitution and points raised by said article.

Action: Secretary instructed to inform the L. A. of the action taken by the board in this matter. From L. A. 257, Hoboken, on organization; from D. A. 19, on the organization of the morocco workers of Lynn, asking for the privilege of taking up the charter of L. A. 269; request granted; also notification of the organizing of the shoe lasters into the Alliance; from the S. L. P., Staten Island, on the holding of an agitation meeting for the Alliance, referred to the secretary for action.

One from Section Essex County giving notice of the expulsion of H. W. Rachel and Nelson Frizelle for conduct unbecoming a Socialist, and ignoring the summons of the grievance committee; received and filed; from L. A. 385, Woonsocket, on change of officers, etc. Comrade Gilhaus made a report on agitation visit to Nyack and another meeting is to be arranged at Nyack in a few weeks.

After other business of a routine nature was passed upon meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

### *CANADIAN S. L. P.*

London, Feb. 20.—The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at headquarters on this date with Comrade Nuttall chairman and Comrade Bryce absent and excused.

When the minutes of the previous session had been confirmed the following communications were read and dealt with: From Comrade James Connolly, of Dublin, Irleand, acknowledging payment for the expenses incurred by him while lecturing in Canada; filed. From Section Toronto, stating the election of another organizer; also asking for information regarding the party generally. From Comrade Hucker, of Sarnia, Ont., bearing on the possibility of forming a section there, also requesting the N. E. C. to procure his card from Section London and send same to him. From Section Vancouver, B. C., relative to propaganda work, etc.; as the secretary had replied to this communication it was ordered filed. He was instructed to reply to Section Toronto, giving, as far as possible at present, the information desired; also to inquire regarding their municipal elections for 1903; also to see the financial secretary of Section London and comply with Comrade Hucker's request.

Phil. Courtenay, rec. secretary.

### *WORKINGMEN, AROUSE!*

A free lecture will be held under the auspices of L. A. 259, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, on Sunday, March 8, at 3 p. m., at Schmidt's Hall, corner Elizabeth avenue and First street, Elizabethport, N. J. Rudolph Katz, of New York, will lecture on "The Unemployed; the Cause, the Effect and the Remedy." All workingmen, whether union or non-union, are cordially invited. Come and hear the cause of the working class explained; why there are strikes, low wages and misery for the workers. Come one, come all.

### *COMMUNE CELEBRATION.*

The general public is herewith invited to attend the Commune celebration festival, to be held at Buckey Hall, No. 7½ East State street, Columbus, O., on Tuesday evening, March 17, given under the auspices of Section Columbus, S. L. P. The committee of arrangements have secured a splendid hall and arranged for an entertainment such as will be appreciated by all that are interested in social progress.

Comrade John D. Goerke, of Cleveland, will deliver an address; subject, "Socialism, Its Historic Features in General, and the Event of the Paris Commune in Particular."

Appropriate proletarian songs will be a feature of the evening's entertainment. Good music for dancing will be provided. Refreshments served.

Tickets of admission, 15c.; at the door, 25c. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. Tickets for sale by J. E. Lloyd, at No. 33 West Town street, and by party members. Organizer.

### *HARTFORD, ATTENTION!*

Comrade Chas. J. Mercer will deliver a lecture on "Class Antagonism Under Capitalism," on Sunday, March 8, at 3 p. m., in S. L. P. Hall, No. 892 Main street.

Handbills to advertise the lecture can be obtained at headquarters.

Organizer.

### *SOCIALIST WOMEN CALL ON ALL TO TURN TO AND MAKE THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE BAZAAR A SPLENDID SUCCESS.*

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary call upon comrades and sympathizers of the movement to lend their efforts to the work of making the grand bazaar and entertainment to be held on Sunday, March 22, in Grand Central Palace, the success that its object merits. All who wish to contribute presents are requested to send them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

In this affair it is to be hoped that all interested in the spread of Socialist propaganda will realize the necessity of establishing the Party press upon a solid basis. Towards the accomplishment of this desirable purpose the proceeds of the entertainment will be employed; and beyond this, one may, whilst helping along the work of working-class enlightenment, enjoy a day of pleasure in the congenial company of the comrades in the battle.

If the comrades will exert themselves a little there is nothing that can prevent the results being a strengthening of the Party's fighting arm, as well as contributing to the spirit of comradeship that lightens the burden of our struggles with the monster of capitalism.

Take hold of the work! Push the sale of tickets! "It matters not what you have done for Socialism; it is what you do today that counts."

Members who have not yet secured tickets are urged to get a supply from their assembly districts, or from L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

### *DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.*

Regular meeting of the entertainment committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held at Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, last Tuesday evening for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the next Daily People festival, to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 22.

A contract has been made with one of the very best agencies in the city to furnish the talent for the vaudeville programme. Owing to the nature of the vaudeville profession the committee will not be in a position to announce the full list of talent until a week or two before the affair, but a few of the leading features will, in all probabiity, be announced in the committee's next report. Our readers can, however, rest assured that the very best of talent from the leading theatres of the city will appear in the vaudeville programme.

The committee on restaurant reported progress. In order to properly advertise the affair it was decided to print 1000 large posters and 10,000 throwaways. These will be ready in a few days, and the organizers of subdivisions connected with Section New York, S. L. P., are urged to call at the organizer's office, Nos. 2-6 Reade street, Manhattan, and procure a sufficient quantity for distribution in their respective districts.

Presents for the grand bazaar and fair are beginning to come in, and the committee desires to again call upon the comrades and sympathizers to aid in this matter by sending in whatever presents they can. Presents to be sent to L. Abelson, Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

The organizer further reported that the demand for tickets is quite brisk, which indicates another successful benefit for the ony bona fide daily English Socialist paper in the United States. Tickets can be had at the various assembly district headquarters in the city, and from the organizer at The Daily People building. Adjournment followed.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday, March 3, at 8 p. m., at the same place.

Entertainment Committee.

### *ALBANY COUNTY S. T. & L. A.*

Members of the State Trade and Labor Assembly of Rensselaer county and Schenectady county, take notice.

The next regular meeting of District Assembly will be held at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue, Watervliet, N. Y., Sunday, March 22, 8 p. m. Order of District Assembly 22.

L. A. Boland, organizer.

A special meeting of Local 351 is called at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue, Watervliet, N. Y., for Tuesday evening, March 10. The officers are peremptorily ordered to bring the books of said local to the meeting.

Order of District Assembly 22.

L. A. Boland, organizer.

### *OHIO DAILY PEOPLE FUND.*

To The Daily People pledge, as per Washington State Executive Committee plan:

| | |
|---|---|
| I. Kronman, San Francisco, Cal. | $10.00 |
| A. Friend, Columbus, O. | 2.00 |
| Wm. Keim, Cleveland, O. | 75 |
| M. Maurer, Cleveland, O. | 75 |
| L. Haug, Cleveland, O. | 25 |
| Herman Dersch, Cleveland, O. | 25 |
| Section Cleveland | 79.00 |
| Total | $92.50 |

On behalf of the Ohio State Executive Committee.

James Matthews.

Cleveland, O., March 1.

### *MILWAUKEE COMMUNE FESTIVAL.*

A Commune festival will be held March 15 at 3 p. m., at Bohemian Turner Hall, Twelfth and Vine streets, Milwaukee, Wis. A big performance will be given, including five living pictures, recitations in English, and German songs by the Socialist Liedertafel. Fifty people will be on the stage and magic light effects will be shown. A ball will follow in the evening. Comrades of Milwaukee agitate for this affair. For the committee. C. H. Munkley.

### *DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE*

Since the last announcement there have been several new enrollments, most of them on the part of organized bodies. These are: The Minneapolis, Minn., Daily People League, composed of a number of members and separate and distinct from the enrollment of the Minneapolis Section reported some time ago; the Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Section Patton, Pa.; the League of Members at Large in California; the Winona, Minn., Daily People League; the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts, New York; John Donahue, New York; Section Allegheny County, Pa., and, besides this, Comrade Charles Sperle, of Bound Brook, N. J., donated to the league a loan certificate in the amount of $150, held by him from the former Board of Trustees.

The receipts since the last announcement have been:

Twenty-eighth Assembly District, New York, $5.60; Twenty-third Assembly District, New York, $2.10; John Plamondon, New York, $5; John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y., $10; Scandanavian Section New York, branch 2, $5; Section New Haven, Conn., $3; Minneapolis, Minn., Daily People League, $5; Henry Mahland, New York, $5 Section Philadelphia, Pa., $2; Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., $4.40; Thirtieth Assembly District, New York, $4.75; H. A. Schopes, Union Hill, N. J., $3; Section Patton, Pa., $4; Section Salt Lake City, Utah, $4; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, $2.60; Section Toronto, Canada, $8; Section San Antonio, Texas, $3; E. Hendrich, New York, 50 cents; Wm. McVeigh, New York, $5; Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, New York, $2; Fourteenth Assembly District Clubrooms, New York, $5; "Stamford," Conn., $6; California members at large, $12; De Lee-Devane, Troy, N. Y., $4; Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, $5; Winona, Minn., Daily People League, $4.80; Section Hartford, Conn., $10; Seventh and Ninth Assembly District, New York, $2; A. Francis, New York, $2; Bohemian branch, New York, $3.50; Section St. Louis, New York, $5; Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., $4; James M. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; Section Indianapolis, Ind., $3; Section Rockville, Conn., $4; Henry Blyn, New York, $7; Section Schenectady, N. Y., $5; Los Angeles, Cal., Daily People League, $10; Brooklyn Socialist Labor Club, $4; L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., $5; N. N., New York, $15; John Donohue, New York, $5; Chas. Sperle, Bound Brook, N. J., $150; Section Allegheny, Pa., $11; total, $368.25; previously acknowledged, $2,529.43; grand total, $2.897.68.

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer,
Daily People Auxiliary League.

### *FREE LECTURES CLEVELAND, O.*

Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will give free lectures at their headquarters, 356 Ontario street, top floor, over American-German Bank, every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. Discussion to follow.

March 8—"The Local Campaign," Paul Dinger.

March 22—"Palliatives and the Prospects Thereof," John Kircher.

March 29—"The Approaching Election," John D. Goerke.

### *BOSTON SUNDAY LECTURES.*

Sunday evening lectures, to be held by Section Boston at headquarters, No. 1165 Tremont street:

March 8.—How Machinery Affects the Working Class, Thos. F. Brennan, of Salem, Mass.

March 15.—The Necessity of Political Action Along Class Lines by the Workers, John E. Eustice, of Peabody, Mass.

March 22.—Socialism and the Socialist Movement, James A. Bresnahan, of Boston, Mass.

March 29.—The Socialist Republic, Frank B. Jordan, of Lynn, Mass.

### *ST. LOUIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION.*

Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., will celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue, Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 2 o'clock sharp.

Programme—Arion Zither Club; Commune address, "The Lessons of the Commune," by Wm. Bilsbarrow; recitations by Harry Bagnall; address in German, "The Class Struggle," by C. F. Meier; latest songs, by Edward LeRoy; address, "A Warning Cry," by Wm. Cox; violin solo by Fred Rhode; address, "The Late United Mine Workers Convention a Farce," by Phil Veal. Admission free.

### *EXCELSIOR DEFENSE FUND.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $51.65 |
| Ben L. La Pidus, New York | 1.00 |
| Sixteenth A. D., New York | 2.00 |
| A. A. Lassich, So. Dakota | 50 |
| P. Zekovic, So. Dakota | 50 |
| P. Budjin, So. Dakota | 50 |
| J. Rooney, So. Dakota | 50 |
| J. Becich, So. Dakota | 25 |
| N. Livak, So. Dakota | 25 |
| B. Mrzdich, So. Dakota | 25 |
| L. Bogetich, So. Dakota | 25 |
| G. Petronich, So. Dakota | 25 |
| M. Bukvich, So. Dakota | 25 |
| S. Mummery, Brooklyn | 25 |
| A. Hanson, Brooklyn | 25 |
| A. Anderson, Brooklyn | 25 |
| B. Marciani, Brooklyn | 25 |
| E. Lund, Brooklyn | 10 |
| J. Plomondon, New York | 50 |
| F. Frankel, New York | 50 |
| John Lindzren, Brooklyn | 50 |
| Total | $60.75 |

L. Abelson, Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

### *SECTION DENVER'S MASQUE BALL.*

Section Denver, S. L. P., will give a masque ball at East Turner Hall, Saturday evening, March 14, 1903.

# MICHIGAN CONVENTION

## MEETS IN DETROIT AND NOMINATES TICKET.

### Adopts Resolution to Further Socialist Literature—Organizer's Report Read. Address on Kangarooism and Other Subjects.

The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan held its State convention in Detroit at Mannebach's Hall, on Saturday evening, February 14.

The secretary for the State, M. Meyer, called the convention to order at 8.15 p. m., and after having informed those present, he asked for nominations for a temporary chairman. Herman Richter of Detroit, acted as temporary chairman. P. Friesema, Jr., of Detroit, acted as temporary secretary. George Hasseler, G. Tuckleski and A. Fabinski were then elected as a credentials committee.

After having reported favorably upon those mentioned by the committee, all were seated and the temporary officers were elected permanently for the convention. While the committee on credentials was busy, Comrade Bohn of Ann Arbor, addressed the convention, and he ended his speech by urging all to become cranks upon the subject of Socialism, to talk it all over, and never to miss a chance to urge it on, because "never had men a better and more just reason and cause to spend their lives for."

The committee on platform and resolutions was then elected, and it consisted of Ph. Engle, George Hasseler and Meiko Meyer, all of Detroit. When they withdrew, George Fauser and Herman Richter addressed the convention until this committee was ready to report.

The committee recommended the adoption of the national platform as adopted at the national convention held at New York in 1900. The following resolution was then recommended, and both the platform and the resolution were adopted as read:

RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, There is at present an attempt made by the capitalist politicians to confuse the working class on the principles of Socialism.

"Whereas, The main danger consists in their attempts to become the leaders of Socialist sentiment, depriving the wage-working class of the chance to become, themselves the rulers of the means necessary for mutual contact with one another's ideas as to their interests as workingmen; and

"Whereas, A proletarian movement, to be sound and reliable, must place into the hands of the proletariat itself the press and all means necessary for solid organization; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we call upon all wage workers, and those in sympathy with the cause of wage-working class, to do whatever may be in their power to support only such Socialist literature institutions as are controlled and owned directly by the only political organization of the class-conscious wage-workers—by the Socialist Labor Party. We mean by "Socialist literature institutions," the party press, the party literature agencies, etc., etc.; and be it further

"Resolved, That we do our utmost to point out plainly the difference that exists between privately owned and controlled institutions, and those controlled by the Socialist Labor Party."

As candidates for the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party for the election to be held in this State this spring, on April 6, were then elected:

For Justice of Supreme Court—Peter Friesema, jr., of Detroit.

For Regents of the University—Henry Ulbricht, of Saginaw; Vernon F. King, of Holland.

The State Committtee was then empowered to fill vacancies, and it was, furthermore, instructed to carry on such agitation and isssue such literature as it deemed advisable. It was furthermore instructed to investigate whether the rules by which the N. E. C. is elected, also its term of office, applies also to State committees, and, if not, to receive propositions for the seat of state committeee, with the intetion of electing a new state committee and secretary for the state.

The State Committee was thereupon instructed to look to the filing of the ticket with the proper authorities.
of the ticket with the proper authorities.

The secretary reported that Comrade Philip Engle had been over the state as organizer, and had spoken in Grand Rapids, Holland, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Saginaw, Bay City, Durand, Owosso, Corunna, Flint, etc. Quite a number of books were sold by him on his trip, and considerable literature, i. e., leaflets, was distributed.

Finally, Philip Engle addressed the convention on the vagrancy law, the "Socialist Alderman" Kulp, of Battle Creek, had been favoring in opposition to the wage-working class, because as Kulp said, it is charitable to enable those out of work to be locked up.

Meiko Meyer followed him with an explanation of the development of the Kangarooism, which, if centered in Chicago, by placing their "National Quorum" at Chicago, as demanded by The Worker, would center that movement in A. M. Simon's hands, who, in turn, as an editor of Boyce's Weekly, having our own Judson Grenell for editor-in-chief, would be be centered in, or controlled by, Grenell's ideas. Hence in this way would the later-day reaction be flowing back into the channels where it belonged, into the hands of the most trusted tools of the capitalist class, and, finally, into the old parties. A. M. Simons, finding Judson Grenell—who for fifteen years, became ccontinually more estranged from the course of the local Socialist Labor Party —toleratable as a co-worker and superior on a "labor paper," proves that sooner or later the real test is applied to all, and that, headed and led by the original reactionists, the original reactionary ideas and tendencies are to be combatted once more by the Socialist Lebor Party.

The Socialisat Labor Party wil now once more combat the original re-actionary ideas of pure and simple reaction;

The Socialist Labor Party will now henceforth the re-action will be a farce.

The convention thereupon adjourned sine die.

## THE "NEW SOCIALIST PARTY."

### It Convenes, Freezes Through Several Hours and Adjourns Without Christening.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.—A cheerless collection of delegates met here last Saturday, according to program, to "organize a new Socialist party," as announced last week in The People. It was a "national convention," with the nation left out. An effort was made to have it appear that many States were represented, but the effort was abandoned, as one of the "delegates" stated: "We shall only furnish fare for The Daily People if it appears that the delegates come from only three States, and that these delegates are not delegates. We expected many more States but they have left us in the lurch." Accordingly, "State lines were wiped out." All the same, assorted by States, the delegates, or visitors, were twenty in all, as follows:

Massachusetts—Miss Harriet Lothrop and young Herman Raasch, of Boston.

New York—Peter Dam, Wegeman (a Government office holder), and Lucien Sanial, of New York City.

Pennsylvania—Schacter (of "Now, Frank, up and at them!" celebrity), Goff, Sr. (of "only logical editor" celebrity); Gaff, Jr., Cowen and Gilchrist, all of Pittsburg; Frey, of Bethlehem; Buscel, of Scranton; Diehl, of Easton; Mori, of Blythsdale; Rupp, of Allegheny City; Max Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen, Schulberg and Sam Clark, all of Philadelphia, and of all sorts of "celebrities."

"State Secretary" Eberle called the meeting to order. The answer of the State Committee of the so-called Socialist party, made things look still chillier. It refused to have anything to do with the "new party." Other information doled out by the "State Secretary" gave still less comfort. Speeches were made to stir up enthusiasm, but the chill could not be thawed. Resolutions were adopted to publish a paper, immediately, if not sooner; to issue a manifesto; to set up a "temporary national committee;" and finally to set up a ticket. The "convention" then went out into the cold air without giving the new party a name.

### *SPECIAL CLEVELAND!*

Section Cleveland will open meetings every Sunday at 2.30 p. m., instead of 3 p. m., as formerly. Comrades and sympathizers take notice.

Organizer.

### *MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECUTIVE.*

The regular meeting of the Massachusetts State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, will be held at No. 1165 Tremont street, Boston, on Sunday, March 8, 1903. Delegates must be present, as we are to meet the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee.

John W. Ryan, Secretary.

### *Ladies' Tailors, Attention!*

Don't fail to attend the special meeting of L. A. 390, which will be held on Saturday, March 7, at 231-233 East Thirty-third street, at 8.30 p. m., sharp.

Order of business:

Initiation of new members; special electon of officers; reading of by-laws, and such other business as may come before the meeting. Organizer.

### Fund For the Socialistsche Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Thirtieth Assembly District, New York, $2; Eighth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, New York, $1; Section Minneapolis, Minn., $10; Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, $2.89; Section Milwaukee, Wis., $5; collected at meeting of Section Milwaukee, $4.35; Section Baltimore, Md., $5; Section Allentown, Pa., $5; Emil Constant, St. Paul, Minn., $5; total, $40.24; previously acknowledged, $13.61; grand total, $53.85.

Henry Kuhn,

# WHERE ARE WE AT?

(Continued from page 1.)

him in the growth of the Socialist movement. It is no secret that there are millions of men in this country who would gladly welcome the Socialist Republic. They do not yet realize, though, that this edifice must be one of their own rearing, that no power outside themselves will ever build the structure. The revolutionary current can be felt everywhere, but the S. L. P. has, as yet, because of its poverty, been unable to gather this current into an effective force. This is the opportunity of the ruling class, and one of which they are not slow to take advantage. The workingmen want Socialism, we will give them a Socialist party, say these astute capitalists and lo! the Social Democratic party, or, as it is called in this State, the Socialist party.

To the uninitiated it appears as the genuine article. Its platform and literature are almost exact counterfeits of the S. L. P. That is not to be wondered at. A decoy hippopotamus is not used as a decoy for ducks! It takes time for the S. L. P. to reach the worker, but the capitalist press is at the service of the decoy duck party. In order to hasten the day of "Socialism," the Republican and Democratic parties endorse the candidates of the decoy duck party and, making their election sure, can the more quickly point to another "failure of practical Socialism!"

At the same time the capitalist politicians try to discourage the S. L. P. by counting out its vote, or counting it where it will do the most good—to the credit of their decoy duck party, as an indication to the workman of the route he should go.

In case there should be any in the audience who doubted that the Socialist party of New Jersey is a creature of the capitalist class, the speaker held up for inspection the official ballots of West Hoboken, N. J., election of 1891. On the Socialist Democratic ballot appears the name of Morris Eichman as a candidate for justice of the peace. His name also appears as candidate on the official Republican and Democratic ballots. To this day Eichman's acceptance of that endorsement has never been repudiated by the so-called Socialist party. When the facts were first made known by The Daily People some of Eichman's fellow members decided to go on record as in opposition. But Eichman took the wind out of their sails by declining to be a scapegoat. This he did in a communication to the Hoboken Observer, a capitalist paper, by the way, which is an official organ of the Socialist party. De Leon then exhibited new documentary evidence from Massachusetts showing that the so-called Socialist party not only had not but did not repudiate the policy of accepting nominations and endorsements at the hands of Democrats and Republicans.

The speaker said that while the Volkszeitung and Worker had become chary of yelling "Daily People lie," since committees of their dupes had called to inspect the documents at The Daily People office, they now replied to such charges that the acceptors of endorsements were expelled from the party. DeLeon said that there was a standing reward of ten dollars to the first man that could bring proof that any Social Democrat or Socialist party man had been expelled for having accepted old party nomination or endorsement.

The speaker then showed how the decoy duck party is used as a means to restore the waning influence of the labor fakirs and to thwart as much as possible the growth of new trade unionism, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The speaker declared that parties, like men, should be judged not by what they said but by what they did. To talk class struggle and yet nullify it by accepting capitalist political endorsements marked the party as fraud. To preach the overthrow of capitalism and yet applaud as a noble leader of labor a John Mitchell, who sits at the right hand of Mark Hanna in the Civic Federation, an institution from which the Social Democrats themselves have declared no good can come to labor, marks their party as a compounder of evil.

In closing, De Leon confined his remarks to the mission of the S. L. P. We are making architects who shall rear the Socialist Republic. No matter what the capitalist may do a final rip up must come. As we drill men in class consciousness to-day, they will, when the time comes, go forth as the captains of tens, of hundreds and of thousands. They will be the men who will know what to do. They may count our vote out today, but we know that while they may monkey with the thermometer they cannot change the temperature. One thing stands out plainly and that is the tactics we must pursue—uncompromising hostility to every enemy of the working class, and that the S. L. P. shall dominate the genuine efforts of the working class—be they political or economic.

Press Committee.
Section Union County, N. J.

WHAT IS SCHAPIROGRAPH?

THE DUPLICATOR that cleanly multicopies anything written with pen and typewriter, also music drawings, etc. One original gives 150 copies BLACK ink in 15 minutes. Avoids: stencil, washing, delays, and expensive supplies. Price, complete cap size outfit, $5.00. Lasts years.
Sent on 5 days free trial without deposit.
THE S. SCHAPIROGRAPH CO.,
265 Broadway New York

Ever-Ready Mending Tissue
THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVING INVENTION ON THE MARKET
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD. EVERYBODY HAS USE FOR A PACKAGE.
Indorsed by Dressmakers, Housewives, Milliners, Modistes, Tailors, Tourists, etc. For mending Rents and Tears in Clothing, Shoes and all Rubber Goods, Curtains on Wagons, and hundreds of other articles.
Sample 10 Cents, 3 for 25 Cents; 1 dozen 90 Cents.
Address all orders to J. TEPPER & CO., 470 East Houston Street, N. Y. City.
AGENTS WANTED. APPLY AT ONCE.